THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 169 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

American Superbombers Attack Japan; Tokyo Reports U. S. Landing in Marianas

President Proposes New World Council

Formula for organization of the peace includes executive council of leading United Nations, and international court to deal with justiciable disputes.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—President Roosevelt today made public the American Government's proposals for a new world organization to preserve the peace.

The United States proposes to the Allies:

1. An executive council of the principal United Nations.

2. The election of members of this council "by the fully representative body of all nations."

3. An international court of justice to deal primarily with justiciable disputes.

Conferences to bring this plan into being as soon as possible will begin in the next few weeks. The first conversations between America, Britain, Russia, and China are to be extended to the other United Nations.

Major Diplomatic Issue

At long last the President has taken the initiative to bring Allied diplomacy to grips with the major diplomatic problems of the postwar peace.

His approach, in broad outline, iis cautious and conservative, well within the scope of agreement already reached by the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

There was every evidence today that wide nonpolitical support will be available for the Government's peace organization proposals.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that all aspects of the Administration's postwar program had been developed and debated in a co-operative spirit and carried forward through nonpartisan consultations.

Police Force Omitted

The announcement today, the Government's first disclosure of the broad content of the draft which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said was completed two weeks ago, came shortly after a White House conference between the President and Postwar Planning Committee of the Department of State:

Mr. Roosevelt's outline of the decisions which have been reached was significant for what it embraced and for what it rejected.

The President rejected all of the

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Attention Centers On Brazil's Policy

Is Brazil's foreign policy inside South America as democratic as its foreign policy in the war against Nazi-Fascism?

If so, does this intensify diplomatic tension with the openly fascist managers of Argentina's present foreign policy?

If not, does the specter arise on the southern horizon of a secret accord between fascist-inclined army officers in Brazil and Argentina, with lesser satellites drawn in?

Facts bearing on these crucial questions are presented in today's installment of the series on "Uncensored South America." First Page, Second Section.

Vast Program Proposed For Water Supply

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tremendous streams of pure water, stored in the vast Metropolitan District Water system, may be converted into a flood tide of dollars through industrial and recreational development, plans under consideration at the State House today disclosed.

At a conference this afternoon Governor Saltonstall and officials of the Metropolitan District Commission had before them a broad-gauge program providing for fullest utilization of what experts say is one of the finest water systems in the East, if not in the entire country.

The plan, drawn by Arthur D. Weston, Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the Department of Public Health, would put to work a tremendous surplus of sparkling water now available to the amount of 190,000,000 gallons a day. This is enough to supply another entire system equal in size to the present Metropolitan system and still leave a surplus of 30,000,000 gallons, Mr. Weston said. The M. D. C. now drinks up

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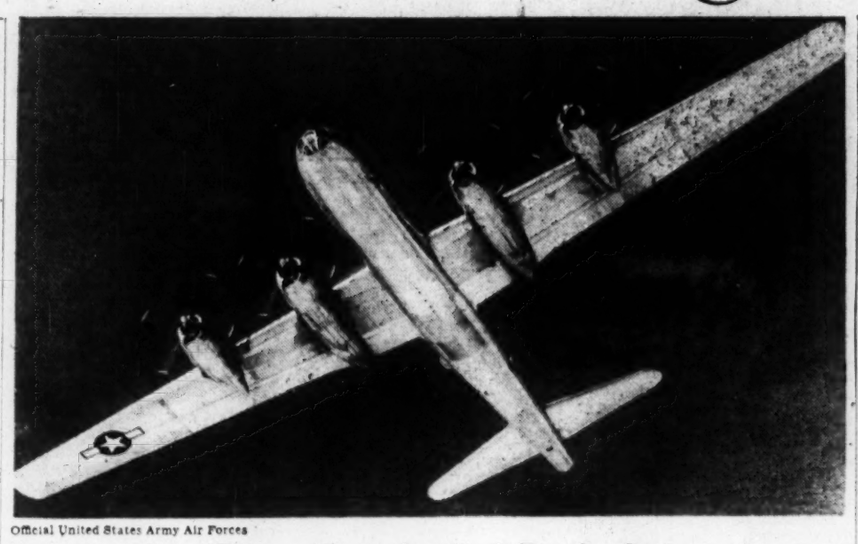

Official United States Army Air Forces

Long-Range 'Superfortress' Bombs Japan

The giant four-engined American bomber is shown as the photographer "shot" it underside when the huge plane passed overhead.

Surprise Blow Hit From Far East Base

Largest warplanes in existence strike at island empire—Targets not announced —American advance on Normandy beachhead imperils Nazi escape line.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American B-29 Superfortresses raided Japan today.

The attack was executed by a new 20th Bomber Command with massive flying battleships far bigger and more powerful than General Doolittle's famous B-25's.

The Superfortresses were on their first major fighting assignment.

They constitute a special world-roaming unit, under the personal direction of Gen. H. H. Arnold, the capacity, range, and power of which is still largely a secret.

Details of the Japanese points attacked have not yet been divulged.

It was announced, however, that the planes took off from the India-China-Burma theater.

Beginnings of a softening-up attack on Japan are being made with these new mysterious Fortresses that never could have been made with any hitherto-known plane, said General Arnold.

Their ceiling, bomb load and range exceed that of any other warplane.

Each is powered by four engines of 2,200 horsepower, each carrying two superchargers.

General Doolittle's Mitchells of April 18, 1942, were flown from an aircraft carrier, across Japan, and thence to the continent.

Meanwhile in Normandy, the Germans are rushing up reinforcements and the battle there is clearly reaching its climax.

The American 29th Division around Carentan, at the base of Cherbourg's peninsula, has made the only gain, pushing into the hills overlooking La Haye-du-Puits, which controls the only remaining road from Cherbourg open to the Germans.

In the center of the line, below Caen, the American 1st and 2d Divisions have had to withdraw before reinforced Germans from Villers Bocage, which they occupied the previous day.

Twenty-five miles to the east the 6th British Division has had to operate a similar withdrawal from Troarn, nine miles east of Caen.

Germans appear to be stronger in armored divisions than the Allies, who are attempting to compensate for the deficiency by heavy use of air power. The American 9th and 2d Tactical Air Forces were reported to be doing intensive work behind the German lines, attempting to hinder the movements of reinforcements.

According to German spokesmen, Allied pressure is heavy at all parts of the front, presumably in an effort to enlarge the bridgehead.

Secretary Stimson states that Allied losses in the landing operation were "not as many as our commanders were obliged to calculate upon beforehand."

Meanwhile, new interest stirs in the Pacific, where Japanese radiocasts say that American naval forces, with 20 transports and 70 landing barges, were—and presumably still are—attempting landings at Saipan and Tinian Islands in the Marianas.

If this report is confirmed—and Japanese frequently have given first intimation of new operations in the Pacific—then the ring around Japan is rapidly closing in. For the Marianas are only 1,500 miles from the Japanese mainland, and Tokyo is rapidly coming within range of Allied land-based, long-range bombers.

Returning to the European theater, General Alexander's remarkable advance northward in Italy, after a couple of days' easing up, appears to

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Plane and Tank Clash in War For Normandy

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 15—Airplane against tank—these three words sum up the outstanding feature of the present stage in the Battle of Normandy.

Both strategically and tactically, fighting in the invasion area is passing through a transitional stage which, with only slight oversimplification, can be described as a contest between Allied air power and German armored strength.

There was more activity on the roads leading up to the battle zone than there has been since D-Day, it is learned at Headquarters today.

This appears to indicate that the enemy is endeavoring further to reinforce his armored units around Caen, and also to bring up

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

French Resisters Strike; De Gaulle 'Impasse' Hit

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—The French National Committee of Liberation reported today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle during his trip to the Normandy beachhead had "left everywhere instructions regarding resumption of civil administration, organization of supplies, and public relief."

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15 — Gen. Charles de Gaulle's brief visit to the Normandy beachhead yesterday is welcomed as a slight improvement in relations between Britain, the United States and General de Gaulle, but it hasn't allayed the general apprehension here concerning the important issue of British policy toward France.

The Times of London describes the situation as "a present unsatisfactory and even perilous impasse" which cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. While recognizing the brilliant successes of the Allied military venture, the editorial continues, public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic is urgently demanding the final settlement of relations between the British-American governments on the one hand and the "only available French authority on the other on terms compatible with dignity and just aspirations of France."

The more the British public considers the situation the more it is realized that specifically British interests in this issue cannot be prudently neglected.

Hence while agreeing with Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the gravity and urgency of the issue are equalled by its deli-

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Is a general revolt of the French Underground underway or are the current disturbances in France merely "local incidents?"

Views on both sides of this absorbing question are offered in The Christian Science Monitor today to enable the reader to form his own conclusions until definitive knowledge from inside France is available.

French revolts viewed with caution: Page 6.

By Barbara Ellis Brevne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—The French Underground, operating far from the invasion area, has by open warfare set up the standard of liberation in five or six departments in central France and has now proclaimed its own civil administration there in the name of the Provisional Government of the Republic.

I was told this today by Mme. Lucie Aubrac, who lived and worked with the Maquisards, escaped from the Vichy police and rescued herself and her husband from the Gestapo. Presumably she has been in direct contact with the departments to which she alludes, although this is not certain.

She was appointed by the Resistance Movement as the first woman delegate to the Consultative Assembly at Algiers and from there has come to London to carry on her work of helping the Resistance Movement in France.

Nazis Surround Areas

The Germans are surrounding these areas, Madame Aubrac says, with two and a half divisions withdrawn from Italy, who now are unable to be transferred to the Normandy front. Frenchmen inside are believed to outnumber the surrounding Germans, but

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

20th Air Force Introduces New Type of Weapon

By James J. Strebig

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Army, after tersely announcing its mammoth B-29 Superfortresses had bombed Japan, today uncovered many details of the world's most talked about airplane.

At the same time, the War Department disclosed an equally spectacular military organization hitherto unmentioned—the 20th Air Force, a roving, earth circling bomber command headed by Gen. H. H. Arnold.

The Boeing B-29 and the 20th Air Force were made for each other, one a weapon designed to slug the enemy with unparalleled reach and power, the other a military authority to use such a weapon anywhere in the world independent of theater commanders.

Unlike any other Air Force, the 20th is responsible only to the joint chiefs of staff. General Arnold heads it as a separate assignment rather than as part of his job as commanding general of the Army Air Forces. He will use it as a strategic air force directed from Washington. The Chief of Staff of the 20th Air Force is Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forces.

The plane and its employment are complemented by the most gigantic production progam ever conceived for any weapon of war. Virtually every industrial center is contributing directly to the output of the huge bomber, which already is rolling down multiple assembly lines in five of the nation's greatest airframe factories. In addition, one subassembly plant is so large it has the status of a

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—June 15, 1944

Boston: Drop of $1.10 in Tax Rate Announced

Mayor Tobin's announcement that Boston's 1944 tax rate has been set at $39.90, a drop of $1.10 from the 1943 rate, caused surprise today in Boston Chamber of Commerce circles. [Page 2.]

Nomination of Thomas N. Curran of Bangor, Chairman of the Maine Democratic State Committee, as United States Marshal for Maine was sent to the Senate today by President Roosevelt. Mr. Curran will succeed John G. Utterbeck, resigned. United States Marshal Bernard Fitch of Connecticut was named for reappointment.

Europe: Italian Government Moved From Rome

The Italian Government has moved temporarily from Rome to a provisional residence near Naples, but is expected to return later to the Italian capital, according to the British Radio.

Removal of the Belgian King by the Germans from his palace near Brussels to another location has been admitted by the Berlin Radio after Belgian authorities in London announced that King Leopold had been taken to Germany. The move to "another residence worthy of his rank and position" was made on orders of Adolf Hitler, the German radiocast stated, and for reasons of security "in view of the recent bombardment of the local palace at Laeken."

Finnish opposition groups are said to be urging Field Marshal Mannerheim, Finnish Commander in Chief, to form a new government and seek an immediate separate peace with Russia, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm states.

Washington: Snyder Backs 'Hitler Doom Bill'

Hope that Germany will be knocked out of the war by Jan. 1 was expressed by Representative Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on military affairs, in urging passage of a $49,109,022,795 "Hitler Doom Bill," to finance the War Department for the year beginning July 1. [Page 11.]

Public hearings on a postwar program to cut present levels by one half will open soon after the summer Congressional recess, announced Chairman Reed (R) of New York of the House Republican Postwar Tax Study Committee.

New claims for unemployment insurance benefits for the first quarter of 1944 dropped 32.7 per cent below the figure for a similar period last year, the Federal Security Agency reported. A gross total of $18,777,510 was expended, 44.4 per cent less than for last year's comparable period.

National: Kerr Named as Democratic Keynoter

Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, an advocate of a fourth term for President Roosevelt, was selected in Chicago as the keynoter for the Democratic National Convention opening July 19. The choice was made by the Party's Convention Arrangements Committee.

A tie-up involving 5,000 commercial fishermen throughout Florida will begin at midnight June 16, in an effort to bring all dealers into the master price contract now signed by 31 of 45 major dealers, it was announced by M. D. Briggs, secretary of the Gulf Coast District Fishermen's Union in St. Petersburg.

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Millis—Saturday.
Arlington—Sunday.
Wellesley—Sunday.
Waltham—Centray Section—Sunday.
Lexington—Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Lost Circus Tickets 'Come Out in Wash'

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—It was life's darkest moment for Johanna Konopka, 15, when she realized her circus tickets had just gone through the washing machine in her dress pocket.

But McCormick Steele, front-door superintendent of the show, listened sympathetically and inspected the pulpy remains.

Johanna, Charlotte, 9, and Kenneth, 8, saw the circus from the front row, center.

Bullet-Riddled Fishing Craft In Port After U-Boat Encounter

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Riddled with bullet and shell holes from a Nazi U-boat, the Boston fishing schooner Lark was tied up today at the Boston Fish Pier after an hour's ordeal on the North Atlantic fishing grounds recently. Her crew of 27 men had escaped without a scratch, although there were 500 machine-gun bullet holes in the sails.

So close did the U-boat come to one of the dories set afloat after the ship had been abandoned that one of the fishermen, Herman Bichard, swung an oar at the enemy and gave the U-boat a smacking crack on the side. But the "secret weapon" just broke.

The submersible finally left, her skipper apparently thinking the trawler would sink, and the crew put the vessel in shape and brought her into port early today, her hull and superstructure looking almost like a sieve.

Sturdy Vessel

The sturdy fishing vessel—one of the few line trawlers left in the New England fleet which use individual dories for fishing—was not even shipping water when the enemy submerged.

The encounter occurred before dawn on an undisclosed day off shore and not a sound was heard excepting that of the barking guns, though the sub was at close range and "tall men" were seen pacing its deck. The crew of the Lark, which was built in 1922 at Newcastle, Maine, were prone to believe the sub to be German and said that when the sub's officers found they had been sighted, they probably figured the safest thing to do was to sink the craft lest their presence be reported to the Navy.

While lumpers toiled at dis-

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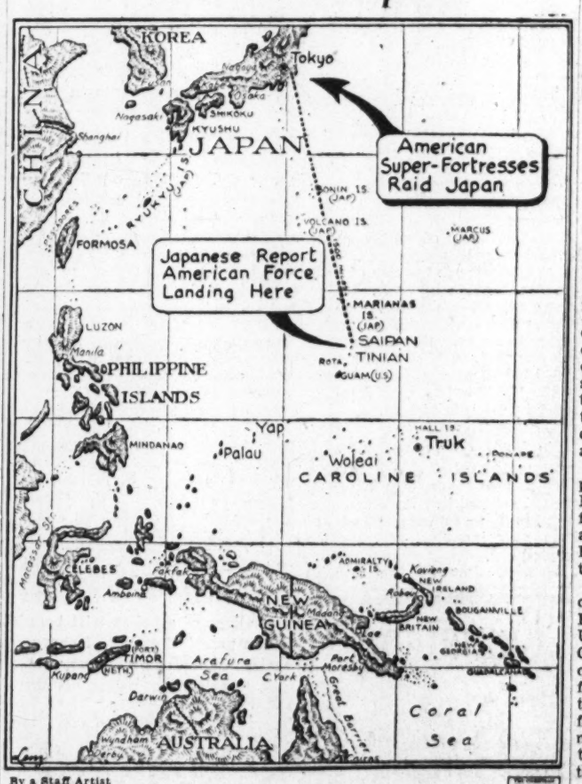
Strikes at Japan



By a Staff Artist

Super Flying Fortresses have bombed Japan. At the same time the Japanese Radio reports American landing on the Marianas Islands.

Shipowners' Postwar Position Told to House Committee

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Said to be speaking for 95 per cent of the shipowners of the United States, Almon Roth, President of the National Federation of American Shipping, today told the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which is considering legislation on the postwar disposal of surplus ships, that all shipowners were asking for was that they be permitted to buy these Government ships at a price compatible with a chance to earn a reasonable return.

The only alternatives to a strong privately owned American Merchant Marine, which is needed for national defense requirements as well as trade purposes, Mr. Roth said, are Government operation and foreign shipping service.

This war, he emphasized with quotations from Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, caught this country woefully weak in merchant marine tonnage, and he was confident that for national defense interests merchant tonnage which was in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 tons before the war would be much larger than that in the postwar period.

Congress, he said, had laid down the basic rules for a postwar merchant marine by requiring that it be large enough to carry the nation's water-borne domestic commerce and also handle "a substantial portion of the water-borne export and import foreign commerce," as well as be adequate to serve as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

Reiterating that the national maritime policy called for private ownership and operation of the American Merchant Marine, Mr. Roth repeated that unless there

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One Girl Guide Cook Practices on King

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Princess Margaret Rose is working for her Girl Guides cooking badge.

Consequently, the British Royal Family often dines these days on "practice meals" she serves from the family's rationed food, Mrs. John Corbett of Kingston, Ontario, said here.

Mrs. Corbett, a leader of the Girl Guides, sister organization of the Girl Scouts, said Queen Elizabeth had told her the story.

'Days Ahead' of Last Loan In Bay State Bond Drive

"Days ahead" of the last war loan is how the Massachusetts War Finance Committee today described the pace of the Fifth War Loan.

The Committee ascribed the rapid development of the Fifth War Loan drive as due to the intense interest in the State aroused by the invasion of France and other impending military events. It based its comment upon telephone reports which have been received from issuing agencies throughout the State.

"Sales of the popular Series E bonds," the Committee said, "constitute an unerring barometer of the public's reaction to the valiant deeds and sacrifices of its fighting men. That the people of Massachusetts are eager to do all in their power for these men is demonstrated in the mounting sales of this type of bond."

Again, the Committee impressed citizens of the State that its E-bond quota is $112,000,000. This is the bond bought by the average citizen that helps to swell the State's total quota of $828,000,000, it also pointed out.

House-to-house bond canvasses were proceeding today in Greater Boston, the Committee also divulged. In Brookline the home canvass was augmented by a mail campaign by the town's War Finance Committee.

In Dorchester and Mattapan, it was stated, plans are proceeding for a bond-auction rally to be held June 18 at Franklin Park. All labor-union, church, and fraternal groups were invited to unite forces for the rally.

In Chelsea a house-to-house canvass was rapidly covering the city's area, under the direction of James E. Henry, headmaster of the Shurtleff School and with the co-operation of the Parent-Teacher Association. Sales of E bonds in the first three days of the campaign in Chelsea totaled $227,000.

The Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee is preparing for its Fifth War Loan rally at Rindge Technical School on July 8, it disclosed. More than 100 Cambridge organizations have been invited to participate in the rally in which F. W. Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, and John Lyons, Chairman of the Cambridge Bond Committee, will speak. Mrs. Edwin B. Goodell, Norwegian opera star, is scheduled to sing.

90 Overseas Vets Get 21-Day Leaves

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 15 (AP)—Ninety soldiers whose foreign service ranged from 27 months to four years arrived at the Overseas Reception Center early today and immediately started 21-day furloughs. Some of the men came from the Southwest Pacific area and others from the Caribbean area.

Yesterday the first large shipment of veterans from the Newfoundland area, about 70 New England men, many of them with more than two years' foreign service, arrived at the Center.

Most of them had been stationed in small towns and were glad to be back in the United States, although they said they would miss the low prices on many items.

Boston's Tax Rate Cut From $41 to $39.90

Boston's reduction in its 1944 tax rate—from $41 to $39.90—came as a complete surprise, several members of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said today.

The concensus among these members was "how did the Mayor do it," especially in the face of increased expenditures and sharp declines in assessed valuations.

Several City officials, including Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, said prior to the setting of the new tax rate that Boston would do extremely well if this year's tax rate could be held down to the 1943 level.

"Flim-flamming of figures" was the way one official commented on the new tax rate.

In announcing the new rate, the lowest tax levy in 14 years, Mayor Tobin said that the amount of money to be raised by taxes this year is $57,536,136, or $1,748,000 less than last year. Of this levy, debt service charges amount to $9,394,802; the equivalent to $6.50 on the tax rate.

For the first time in more than a decade, the Mayor announced, the city is borrowing no money for Old-Age Assistance, Dependent Aid, Soldiers' Relief or Public Welfare purposes.

Added Vacation Ordered

A second week's vacation with pay was ordered today by the New England War Labor Board for employees of the American Brass Company in plants at Waterbury, Torrington, and Ansonia, Conn. Workers with five years' service qualify. Cost is estimated at $262,000, covering 5,500 employees.

Oar Used as Weapon When Sub Got Too Close

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Fishing Craft Attacked by U-boat in North Atlantic

Herman Bichard, left, fisherman aboard the trawler Lark, which was shelled and riddled with machine gun bullets fired by a Nazi submarine in the North Atlantic, struck out valiantly with an oar when the sub came too close. The fishing trawler Lark, right, owned by F. J. O'Hara Brothers, Boston, came into port today, and its skipper, Capt. James L. Abbott, told of the recent attack during which all but him and the cook were forced to abandon ship.

Many War Activities Reported At Legion Auxiliary Parley

Twenty-five years of service to their country were marked by the 286 units of the American Legion Auxiliary Department of Massachusetts today when they opened their annual convention at the New Ocean House in Swampscott.

Mrs. Maurice J. Splaine, retiring Department President, reported a membership of 21,300. If the report of Miss Agnella E. Boudreau, War Activities Chairman, is any indication, most of this membership has been ready, willing, and able to contribute to, support, and co-operate with every type of home-front activity so far devised.

Women of the Department have furnished a recreation room at Camp Myles Standish at Taunton. They have engaged in numerous entertainments for servicemen. They have given 117,358 hours of their time to the Red Cross, and 73,419 to civilian defense. They have done regular mending for men at Army camps and have sent newspaper subscriptions, money, candy, magazines, and greeting cards to men in the service. They have collected old phonograph records, scrap paper, silk and nylon stockings, and waste kitchen fats, in co-operation wth the national war effort.

The Department activities toward rehabilitation for returning servicemen were reported by Mrs. John A. Lakeman, Jr., who disclosed that $34,000 had been spent so far, $2,178.50 of this having been sent to the national organization as a contribution to their work.

Mrs. Lakeman was nominated today for Department President. She is uncontested, as are also Miss Boudreau for First Vice-President, and Miss Mary E. Crowley for Second Vice-President. Nominees for Third Vice-President are Ida J. Needham of Malden, Catherine V. O'Connell of Dorchester, and Agnes H. Ruddock of East Lynn.

A feature of the report of Adelaide F. Fitzgerald, Department Secretary, was presentation of a resolution that the Department sponsor a Girls' State, either next year or "immediately following the war." This follows similar action taken in 1939 by the Legion itself for boys.

Adoption of the resolution will mean that each year a selected number of girls from high schools throughout the State will attend a week's training in some local educational institution on the subject of government and civic responsibility, at the expense of the Auxiliary.

Fishing Craft Hit by U-Boat Reaches Port

Continued from Page 1

charging the 105,000 pounds of fresh fish, 70,000 pounds short of capacity, from the holds of the Lark today, newsmen and photographers "cluttered up" the small deck space on the 115.5 foot-long craft, pressed the skipper and crew for facts, and inspected the countless holes in the hull, pilot house, nested dories, rigging, and sails.

The skipper, Capt. James L. Abbott of Dorchester, a native of Newfoundland, said that he had planned to fish one more day before heading for port, but the attack changed his plans.

Told His Story

Adjourning to the quarters of the New England Fish Exchange to get away from the running water used in washing down the deck of the Lark and the noise of the hoisting engine by means of which the large baskets of fresh fish were lifted to the pier, he told his story.

Incidentally, Captain Abbott commanded Ben Pines' famed racing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud on her voyage to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair and again to Washington when fishermen called on the nation's leaders. The Lark is one of the F. J. O'Hara Brothers' boats, and was for a time "high liner" of the local fishing fleet.

"It was about 2:30 a. m.," he said, "when the sub was sighted on the surface. The weather was clear with fair visibility. I was in the pilot house when I sighted the craft on the starboard quarter. John Aspell was at the wheel and Henry Meuise on watch in the bow. The rest of the crew were asleep in the fo'castle and aft.

"I thought the vessel was a Canadian patrol boat without lights but wondered why she did not signal to us. I went below to turn in. A few moments afterward, John called to me to come on deck. We saw that the craft was a sub. As a shot came hurling across the bow, we called the crew, shut off the engine, and abandoned ship in a hurry. Most of the crew were only partially dressed.

Remained Aboard

"Only I and the cook—Dan Maloney, 74, of Medford—remained aboard the Lark with the dog Rex, the Lark's mascot. Our 230 horsepower diesel motor was silent but the Lark was still in motion by momentum. I remained in the pilot house and the cook in the galley. Then the sub started to machine-gun the Lark, cutting the rigging, puncturing the foresail, and riddling the sails, which were unfurled at the time—and doing a thorough job.

"The sub, 300 feet away, then moved to the eastward and disappeared for about 10 minutes. Returning on the port quarter, it sent a shell through the pilot house that came too close to me to be comfortable. I ran to the fo'castle head and kept out of sight below the bulwarks.

"Then they plastered the Lark with shells while they circled the vessel. I lay flat on deck and prayed. I feared they might come aboard and take us prisoners. This time the sub was only 100 feet away. Then it moved through the five floating dories so closely that Herman Bichard of Boston broke his oar against the side of the sub.

Riddled Dories

"They did not fire at the men who were in the dories but they riddled the seven other dories that were still on the Lark's deck. Three kinds of ammunition were fired at the Lark, shell, machine-gun, and tracer bullets.

"It was about 3:15 a. m. when the enemy apparently thought the Lark was done for and they submerged. About 5:15 a. m. one dory returned to the Lark and we then went after the other dories which by that time were about 10 miles away.

"I finally got the motor started with the aid of Bill McKenzie who came back in the dory. We were not shipping water though there were seven shell holes in the bow. They were all above the water line. By 6:20 a. m. all the dories were picked up and we headed for home.

"For about three hours during that trip we encountered a blow that kicked up sea enough for water to reach the shell holes. The pumps handled what water came aboard all right, however."

The skipper has lived in Boston since 1922. The fisherman was unarmed and there was nothing the crew could do to combat the activities of the submarine.

Vast Program of Utilization Urged for Metropolitan Water

Continued from Page 1

about 160,000,000 gallons of water a day.

Disposal of this abundant supply of water becomes, in Mr. Weston's opinion, a sales job. Most logical prospects are the dozen or so towns within ten miles of the State House, whose water supply is uncertain, but efforts to force these communities into the system have failed.

Both Governor Saltonstall and the chief engineer believe that the proposition must be made so attractive that such communities will want to come in.

But there are other methods of utilizing this unlimited supply of water and Mr. Weston lists them as follows:

1. Let Boston and other cities in the M. D. C. system sell water to industry. At $30 a million gallons, a figure which Mr. Weston believes practical, the possibility of attracting industries dependent on ample water supply to this area would be great.

2. Use part of the surplus to compensate for the loss of flow in the Charles River, a problem of increasing concern to the M. D. C. and threatening the recreational value of the river.

Merrimac Valley

3. Explore the possibility of expanding the M. D. C. system to include the Merrimac Valley region where the city of Lowell is already in difficulty because of limited water supply and where the city of Lawrence is compelled to use the water from the Merrimac River.

The possibility of selling water for industrial purposes should prove attractive to the city of Boston, Mr. Weston believes. Boston now carries the main burden of financing the Metropolitan water loan with an annual assessment of 62.8 per cent. In 1943 Boston paid $3,079,008.81 of the total assessment of $4,897,600 on the 20 cities and towns in the system.

Critical Situation

Not only would Boston earn revenue from the sale of water, thus lowering the cost of their present supply, but the city could look to additional income in taxes from new industry, Mr. Weston pointed out.

Loss of flow in the Charles River over the years as a result of water diversion through sewers has resulted in a critical situation which, during dry periods, ruins the river for recreational use and presents a sanitation and health problem, he said.

Mr. Weston proposes to compensate for this loss of water—the Charles is now 30 per cent lower than normal streams of the State—by tapping the Cochituate and Sudbury aqueducts as they cross the river at Newton Upper and Lower Falls.

With the Quabbin and Wachusetts reservoirs more than adequate to supply the needs of the metropolitan area the smaller reservoirs at Sudbury and Cochituate are not now needed. A flow of 60,000,000 gallons a day could be drawn from these reservoirs.

Elevating the water level in the Charles would bring immense benefits to the cities and towns bordering the river from Newton to the Charles River Basin, would assure the full use of the river for bathing and boating, and would guarantee a full fresh water basin in Boston, he explained.

Dam Opened

A few years ago, when the level in the basin became dangerously low, it was necessary to open the dam at the river's mouth and let in salt water to bring the water up. This resulted in an exodus of fresh water fish in the basin which went up river to escape the salt. Warm water emitting from the mills in Watertown killed thousands of the fish and created a sanitary problem of magnitude.

Expansion of the M. D. C. system to include the Merrimac Valley may be some distance off, Mr. Weston said, although the town of Andover has appointed a Committee to investigate the possibility.

Governor Saltonstall is known to be keenly interested in the full development of the Quabbin supply and is expected to lend his support to the project. Fulfillment of the plan will depend on action by the State Legislature.

Dorsey Case Findings In Hands of Sullivan

Findings of a police trial board in the private hearing of charges against Capt. John A. Dorsey, former Charlestown police division head, are being studied today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner.

"The work of the trial board is completed in connection with the case against Captain John A. Dorsey," Commissioner Sullivan said. "I have received the findings and recommendations. I wish to read over the evidence before taking any aciton."

New Concrete Block Held Aid to Low-Cost Housing

A cold and unwieldly mass of sand and gravel was molded into a fireproof, termiteproof concrete block today at a meeting of building officials of America and presented to the conference as one of the most promising construction materials to be developed under the microscope of wartime research.

Warm in winter, cool in summer and capable of long years of service with little if any maintenance costs, the concrete block was presented to the meeting as a newly-sponsored government material holding a possible answer to future low-cost, but solidly-built housing.

Coming into its own under the government's official nod of approval, the block was technically described by Miles N. Clair, vice-president of the Thompson and Lichtner Co., Boston engineers, as the answer to a great many problems in government and private housing where low costs are being emphasized without cutting construction corners and creating the slums of tomorrow.

Nearly a half-century of research, he said, has been climaxed by a wartime stimulus to housing which has made the construction of huge plants unnecessary for molding concrete blocks. And instead of requiring 28 days for curing, concrete blocks can now be used, Mr. Clair explained, practically as soon as they come off the production line.

A method of quick-drying today reduces the costs of producing the blocks to put them into the category of practical use for the lowest cost homes, the speaker pointed out.

The concrete block was further described as embodying all that builders have learned in the last decade or so concerning the adaptability of this material to home building, including fireproof construction, durability, low maintenance costs and protection against rodents and termites. Its sponsors also hope to prove that concrete has at last attained much of the warmth inherent in conventional, colonial construction.

Homes constructed of concrete blocks can now be finished within a month from the time the steam shovels start excavating. Such is the speed to which modern builders are geared.

Tried out for the first time in this war by the government in a 15-unit defense project in Alexandria, Va., concrete blocks are now being studied for further use by Yale University in co-operation with the War Production Board, the conference was informed. The Production Board insists that the market for homes in the future is going to depend more and more upon a higher standard of product for low-cost construction in which will reside a relatively static population.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and little change in temperature tonight with intermittent light drizzle ending early tonight. Friday fair and warmer. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with occasional light rain and not so cool in the interior tonight. Friday partly cloudy followed by scattered showers north portion and warmer south portion.

Vermont: Clearing weather and not much change in temperature tonight. Friday partly cloudy with scattered showers north portion and warmer south portion.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and little change in temperature tonight with intermittent light drizzle east portion ending early tonight. Friday fair and warmer.

Connecticut: Cloudy, and little change in temperature tonight. Friday fair and warmer.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and little change in temperature tonight with intermittent light drizzle ending tonight. Friday fair and warmer.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:46 p. m.; height 10 feet.
Friday, 8:14 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Friday, 8:44 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.

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"Creation of Adam" ..... Michelangelo
"Madonna Tempi" ..... Raphael
"Mona Lisa" ..... Leonardo da Vinci

☐ 3. Renaissance in Northern Europe
"Peasant Wedding" ..... Pieter Brueghel
"Anne of Cleves" ..... Hans Holbein
"Banker and Wife" ..... Quentin Massys
"View of Trent" ..... Albrecht Durer

☐ 4. Baroque Painting
"View of Toledo" ..... El Greco
"Infanta Margerita Teresa" ..... Velasquez
"The Ford" ..... Claude Lorrain
"The Lute Player" (school) ..... Carravaggio

☐ 5. Flemish and Dutch
"Woman with Jug" ..... Jan Vermeer
"Bohemian Girl" ..... Franz Hals
"Noble Slav" ..... Rembrandt van Rijn
"Fox and Wolf Hunt" ..... Peter Paul Rubens

☐ 6. English Painting
"Col. Geo. Coussmaker" ..... Sir Joshua Reynolds
"Seacoast" ..... Richard Bonington
"Grand Canal" ..... James M. W. Turner
"Mrs. Grace Elliott" ..... Thomas Gainsborough

☐ 7. French Rococo
"Mme. Pompadour" ..... Francois Boucher
"Le Mezzettin" ..... Antoine Watteau
"Girl with Marmot" ..... Jean Fragonard
"Broken Eggs" ..... Jean Greuze

☐ 8. Classicism and Romanticism
"Wheelwright's Yard" ..... Camille Corot
"Mlle. Charlotte du Val" ..... David
"Hamlet" ..... Eugene Delacroix
"Autumn" ..... Jean Francois Millet

☐ 9. Realism and Impressionism
"Two Dancers" ..... Edgar Degas
"After the Hunt" ..... Gustave Courbet
"Seine" ..... Claude Monet
"Third Class Carriage" ..... Honore Daumier

☐ 10. Post Impressionism
"By the Seashore" ..... Auguste Renoir
"The Drawbridge" ..... Vincent Van Gogh
"Blue Vase" ..... Paul Cezanne
"Tahitian Women" ..... Paul Gauguin

☐ 11. Twentieth Century European
"Blue Oak" ..... Andre Derain
"Odalisque" ..... Henri Matisse
"Motherhood" ..... Pablo Picasso
"Blue Horses" ..... Franz Marc

☐ 12. Contemporary American
"Winter" ..... Rockwell Kent
"Flood Scene" ..... Ion Corbino
"Arbor Day" ..... Grant Wood
"Line Storm" ..... John Stewart Curry

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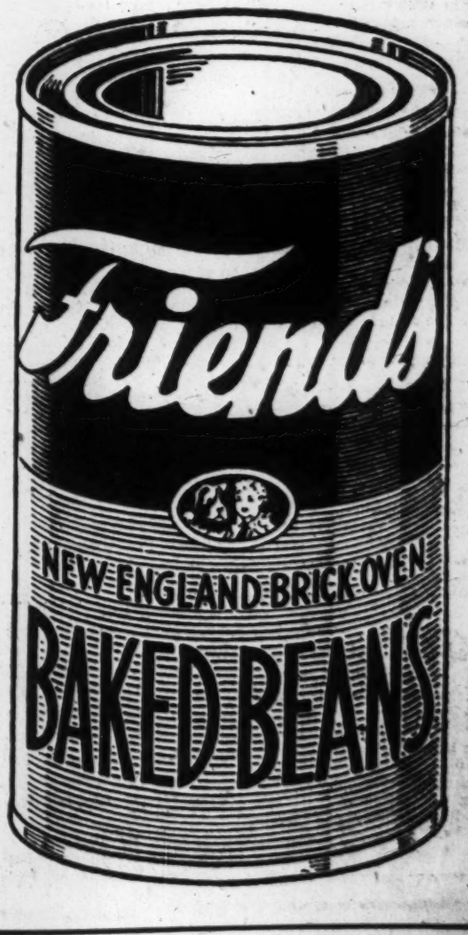

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

C. I. O. Political Strength Faces Test in Maine

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 15—New England's first test of the ballot-box strength of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee takes place here next Monday when voters in the First Congressional District name Republican and Democratic nominees for Representative in Congress.

Eager to defeat Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine, severe critic of President Roosevelt's domestic policies and regarded by the C. I. O. and others as antilabor, the Maine C. I. O. Political Action Committee is vigorously supporting an anti-Hale candidate in both primaries.

The candidate is Andrew A. Pettis, President of Local 50, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.), who resigned as Treasurer of the Republican City Committee of Portland to seek the Congressional post.

The Maine Political Action Committee is concentrating on the First Congressional District fight, failing to take sides in the three-man contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, even though this nomination generally is tantamount to election in Republican Maine. No primary contests exist in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

Hale Opposes Pettis

In his own party's primary, Mr. Pettis is lined up against Mr. Hale, who is seeking his second term; William A. Holland, retired druggist, former member of the Board of Aldermen and now working in the South Portland shipyards, and Fred R. McFarland, another Portland shipyard worker.

His Democratic opponents are John C. Fitzgerald, former State Work Projects Administration Administrator, and Scott Kittredge, former Manager of the War Housing Center in the Portland area.

Labor Leader Pettis' chief hope of victory in the primaries lies in the Democratic contest, political observers assert. They believe Mr. Hale's renomination is assured.

C. I. O. eyes are definitely centered on the Maine contest, for if Mr. Pettis should gain nomination, the victory would constitute a signal for intensified effort to score a September election triumph and could be used nationally to spur the C. I. O.'s pro-Roosevelt drive.

Pettis New to Labor

Indicative of the Maine C. I. O. Committee efforts is the estimate by Henry Steinfeld, Committee Chairman, that of approximately 2,000 persons added to the voting lists in the preprimary registration, 1,200 were registered through C. I. O. work. Door-to-door canvasses, he said, were used, as well as a telephone check, to spur the drive.

The C. I. O. candidate, Mr. Pettis, is comparatively new to organized labor. He did not become active until he entered the South Portland shipyards when construction work on the yards was under way. He progressed rapidly, becoming President of the C. I. O. local a year and a half ago.

He has never run for political office, entering the First District contest when C. I. O. leaders were seeking a labor ma to put into the field against Mr. Hale who is one of the members of Congress on the C. I. O. list for elimination.

Mr. Hale, a Portland lawyer, former Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives and a cousin of former United States Senator Frederick Hale (R) of Maine, has spent little time in his District during the primary campaign. Congressional sessions have kept him in Washington. However, he is now returning to Maine to stage a last-minute drive.

Two years ago he defeated Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine in the G. O. P. primary in which Mr. Oliver's isolationist record was a major issue. He won from Louis J. Brann, former Governor, in the September election.

While he supported President Roosevelt's foreign policies long before Pearl Harbor, he is a 100-per cent anti-New Dealer on domestic issues. His labor record is a chief issue this year.

Holland Attacks C. I. O.

Mr. Holland, the third G. O. P. contestant, has unlimbered his heavy artillery on the C. I. O. committee, attacking it on the ground that it is seeking to control both parties. Mr. Hale is the target on his labor votes.

The aldermanic service of Mr. Holland took place 25 years ago. He also served three years on the Board of Overseers. Four years ago he ran third in the three-man contest for the First District seat. Two years ago he supported Mr. Hale.

Coming out of business retirement three years ago, Mr. Holland went to work at the shipyards as a powerhouse operator.

Also working at the shipyards is Mr. McFarland, the fourth G. O. P. candidate.

In the past, Mr. McFarland has been an unsuccessful candidate for City Council. He is in the contest to take votes away from Mr. Pettis, according to political experts, who give him no chance for the nomination.

The Pettis Political Action Committee is under a cross fire of criticism in the Democratic primary. Although Mr. Pettis is a Republican running in a Democratic primary, it is obvious that both Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Kittredge consider Mr. Pettis, with his C. I. O. backing, a powerful opponent—probably the man to watch.

Former WPA Chief

Although Maine WPA Administrator from 1937 to 1942, Mr. Fitzgerald has never run for elective office. His public positions include attorney for the Home Owners Loan Corporation in 1934, and assistant WPA Administrator from 1935 to 1937. He was serving as Co-ordinator of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas when he resigned to run for Congress.

As WPA head, Mr. Fitzgerald guided the spending of $27,000,000 on airport, road, sewer, playground, building, and other projects. His WPA service gained him many political friends.

Until this week he has been concentrating on organization work. Now he is unleashing his verbal fire to wind up the campaign.

His campaign is stressing the need for practical men to conduct the postwar transition to peacetime operations. The Portland lawyer insists the planning must be done not merely by national and state leaders but by municipal authorities in the smallest communities as well.

Kittredge Record

Mr. Kittredge resigned as Housing Center Manager in March to enter the First District primary. He served as Secretary to the former United States Senator Obadiah Gardner (D) of Maine and was Chief Clerk of the International Joint Commission under President Wilson. From 1936 to 1938 he was Acting Director of the National Emergency Council and from 1938 to 1941 he was acting Director of the Federal Office of Government Reports in Maine. His business experience includes law practice, investment banking, and insurance.

His platform includes support of President Roosevelt's foreign policies, postwar operation of Maine shipyards, adherence to the Democratic state platform, liberal labor legislation.

1943 U. S. Amusement Tax

Treasury Department receipts from amusement taxes were $168,746,625 in 1943.

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Glowing Light Proof of Efficiency

The light above will continue to glow brightly even though the electrical transformer to which it is attached is submerged in water for as long as six months. The transformer has been given a watertight "skin" made of a tough new plastic named Fosterite after Newton C. Foster, Westinghouse chemist who developed it. It seals radio and radar parts of vital war communications equipment against harmful moisture. Dr. C. F. Hill, Manager of the Insulation Department of Westinghouse, demonstrates the efficiency of the new plastic.

Small Stores Urged to Boost Paper Salvage

Neighborhood stores throughout Boston are urged by George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, to turn out in full force in contributing to the City's monthly paper salvage drive next week.

The store paper collection, which is being inaugurated next week, will be made in conjunction with the regular household collections.

Local salvage officials pointed to national paper reports yesterday as good reason for the expending of extra effort to amass more paper.

For the first four months of the current year, waste paper collections over the nation have averaged only 580,000 tons, which is 87,000 tons short of the quota set for military and civilian needs. Officials say this means that waste paper collections must average 700,000 tons a month for the balance of the year if they are to produce the 8,000,000 tons required in 1944.

At the Watertown Arsenal archives of World War 1 were included yesterday in 10 tons of paer sent off to war, while at H. P. Hood and Sons old order blanks for millions of quarts of milk were donated to the drive.

Judge Agrees to Hear Sedition Motion Pleas

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Edward C. Eicher, Chief Justice of United States District Court, agreed June 14 to hear oral arguments June 19 on a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal for the 29 defendants in the mass sedition-conspiracy case.

D-Day Censorship Stands, Press and Radio Informed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — Byron Price, Director of Censorship, has notified editors and radiocasters throughout the country that censorship requirements relative to speculation and discussion of Invasion Day that were effective before June 6, the day the Allies landed on the beachheads of Normandy, are still operative.

Both London and Washington official sources have stated plainly that there would be other invasion thrusts at Hitler's fortress of Europe. It is taken for granted here, as elsewhere, that there will be future assaults.

Mr. Price's notice recalls for the benefit of newspapermen and radiocasters that censorship rules that preceded D-Day No. 1 apply equally for D-Day No. 2 and however many more D-Days there may be before X-Day, the day on which Germany surrenders.

Mr. Price's notice said: "Note to editors and broadcasters for release if desired: Berlin is not yet occupied, there is still a fighting job to be done. Information about our plans aids the enemy."

After asking that a special request of Jan. 19 concerning the invasion be reviewed, he continued, "Bear in mind the danger in revealing the time and place of future operations, troop and ship movements, information about Allied or enemy secret weapons, equipment and counterdefense measures, negotiations concerning military operations.

"Personnel shortly will be returning from the invasion front, including the United Kingdom, with stories of what they have seen and experienced. The voluntary codes for press and broadcasters request that such interviews be cleared prior to release with either the Office of Censorship or an appropriate Army or Navy public-relations officer. Clearance will be more important than ever if we are to guard against inadvertently furnishing the enemy with bits and pieces of valuable information."

WHAT GORGEOUS SKIN!

Look at those lines! That's perfection if I ever saw it! You wouldn't think those compliments could be about an old fur coat, would you? But that's what everybody says when they see an old fur coat that has been remodeled, repaired, refitted, relined, cleaned and glazed by me. Only $35 for the complete job with three years' storage, too! Satisfaction is guaranteed. Fur, if needed, at low cost.

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Move to Curb TVA Defeated In Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Senator Kenneth McKellar's attempts to strip the Tennessee Valley Authority of its revolving fund and force Senate confirmation of all Federal employees getting more than $4,500 a year—amendments tied on to the Independent Offices bill—have to all intents and purposes failed.

After the proposals were approved by the Senate, then refused by the House, conferees of the two houses yesterday came up with a compromise, if it can be called that, which wiped out the restrictive amendments of the Democratic Senator from Tennessee and substituted one that only required TVA to report quarterly to House and Senate Appropriations Committees on receipts and expenditures.

The revolving-fund amendment would have required TVA to turn all receipts back into the Treasury and go to Congress for its funds, whereas under the present system and the method that will continue under the compromise amendment, TVA can continue to use revenues to meet current bills.

It is understood that Senator McKellar, whose personal criticism of TVA's Chairman, David E. Lilienthal, is believed primarily responsible for his riders, finally agreed to the substitute amendment.

While the Tennessee Senator appears to have lost again this year on his $4,500 job-confirmation plan which has been described in debate as a "patronage-grab" scheme, there is no promise that he will not tie a similar rider on to some other appropriation bill in the future.

To date it has been the House which, standing on its convictions, has defeated the McKellar riders which the Senate has approved. And it is a revealing commentary on the public's evaluation of the Tennessee Senator's designs on TVA that all the representatives from Tennessee and Senator McKellar's colleague in the Senate, as well as the press and populace of the TVA region, have been practically unanimous in attacking the McKellar amendments.

Bow Bells Sound Again in London

By Religious News Service

LONDON, June 15—London's famous Bow Bells in Cheapside have been heard for the first time since the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow of nursery rhyme fame was almost destroyed in an air raid three years ago.

A new miniature church has been erected on the old site and the music of the bells is provided by gramaphone records. All 12 bells were destroyed when the church was bombed, and only its scarred walls left standing.

Mickey Rooney in Army And He's Happy About It

LOS ANGELES, June 15 (AP)—The screen's Mickey Rooney has a new role—and a new salary—today. The Army gave him both.

A barracks bag slung over his shoulder, the young inductee told reporters at near-by Ft. MacArthur:

"This is the biggest thing in my life. It makes me happy to know they've accepted me."

The erstwhile No. 1 box office attraction exchanged that designation for an identification number almost as long as his name, and a weekly film salary in four figures for a private's pay.

He was inducted yesterday following a deferment granted to complete film work when he passed his physical last March. In March, 1943, Mr. Rooney was rejected for military service.

KNOW THE PLANES that are spearheading the attack!
BOEING "FLYING FORTRESS" (B-17 G)
Heavy Bomber
Heavily-armed high altitude bomber using four 1,200 hp. Wright Cyclone motors. 6,000 to 7,000 lb. operational bomb load carried internally. Latest model has a 2 gun chin-turret. Crew varies from 6 to 13. The large vertical fin swept far-ward is easily identified.
Span 103' 9"
Length 74' 9"
LOCKHEED "LIGHTNING" (P-38)
Fighter
A single seat, twin engine, long range interceptor fighter, also used for ship and level bombing, and photo reconnaissance. Powered by two Allison supercharged motors of over 1,500 hp. each. The twin booms are characteristic.
Span 52' 0"
Length 37' 10"
"MOSQUITO" (DE HAVILLAND)
Light Bomber
Span 54' 2"
"SPITFIRE"
CONSOLIDATED "LIBERATOR" (B-24)
Heavy Bomber
A high-altitude long-range precision bomber powered by four radial 1,200 hp. supercharged air-cooled engines. Carries bomb load of 8,000 lbs. Crew of 6 to 9. The huge twin fins and rudders are most noticeable feature, also the narrow wings.
Span 110' 0"
Length 66' 4"
BELL "AIRACOBRA" (P-39)
Fighter
A low altitude interceptor-pursuit plane powered with a 1,100 hp. liquid cooled Allison engine mounted behind the cockpit. Air scoop behind the cockpit is characteristic, as is cannon projecting from nose.
Span 34' 0"
Length 29' 9"
NORTH AMERICAN "MUSTANG" (P-51)
Fighter
MARTIN "MARAUDER" (B-26)
Medium Bomber
A high-wing medium bomber powered by two 1,850 hp. P. & W. air-cooled twin row engines underslung on short
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First Invasion Newsreels Arrive—Pops Concerts Next Week—Stage News

War Films at Intown Houses; 'Two Mrs. Carrolls' Bought

First actual pictures of the invasion of France have already arrived in this country and are scheduled for showing starting today in the newsreels at many of the intown theaters. Among the houses scheduling such pictures are the Keith Memorial, Metropolitan, Paramount, Fenway, Keith-Boston, Washington Street Olympia, Scollay, Modern, and Trans-Lux. At the South Station theater they are to be shown every hour on the hour. Announcement of invasion films has previously been made at the State and Orpheum.

★ ★ ★

'Battle of Europe'

At the South Station Theater beginning Friday the program will be headed by "Battle of Europe," depicting preparations for the invasion, showing American Air Force and RAF raids, and describing Nazi defense tactics. Other short features to be shown include "Showboat Serenade," "Jungle Thrills," "Your Pet Problem," "Fun for All," depicting winter and summer sports, "Screen Snaps" presenting unusual shots of people and places, an Edgar Kennedy comedy, three cartoons, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

★ ★ ★

Invasion at Telepix

Invasion views in the newsreels are announced for the program arriving Friday at the Telepix. Other short features will include a Popular Science Review, a short on a boys' camp in Vermont, two color cartoons, miniature Western in color, and camera visits to Rome, Milan, Florence, and other Italian cities.

★ ★ ★

'The Uninvited'

Ray Milland and Ruth Hussey are starred in "The Uninvited," mystery-romance, which comes today to the Uptown. The other feature is "Swing Fever," with Kay Kyser and Lena Horne.

★ ★ ★

Hollywood Plans

Screen rights to "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," the play in which Elisabeth Bergner has been acting since last summer in New York, have been purchased by Warners.

★ ★ ★

A movie version of "Three Is a Family," the play which is now running at the Colonial in Boston, is being prepared by Sol Lesser for distribution by United Artists. The cast will include Fred Brady, Marjorie Reynolds, Fay Bainter, Helen Broderick, Miss Jeff Donnell, Charles Ruggles, and Arthur Lake.

★ ★ ★

Zachary Scott, who had his first screen role in "The Mask of Dimitrios," which will be released in the near future, will be starred in Warners' "The Frontiersman."

★ ★ ★

"Dark Eyes," the play about Russian refugees in this country, will be made into a film under the supervision of Jerry Wald.

★ ★ ★

Joan Davis, currently on the screen in "Show Business," will be co-starred with Jack Haley in "Albany Night Boat," when she returns to the RKO Radio studios after a vacation at Las Vegas.

★ ★ ★

A musical which will give an opportunity to younger players on the RKO Radio lot is now in its preliminary stages with early summer production contemplated.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" ..... Berlioz
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Sipapu, Ritualistic Indian Dance from "The Legend of Hani" ..... Hadley
"Over There," American War Song Selections ..... arr. Bodge
Ouverture Solonnelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"This Is the Army, Mr. Jones" ..... Berlin-Beyer
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. Bodge

Conductor: Rolland Tapley

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Charles Boyer and Ingrid Bergman
In "Gaslight," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum

Prints From the Past

An entertaining assortment of pictures is on exhibition at Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street. Most of them come from a context, such as an album, sketchbook, atlas, herbal, and many of them have served some useful purpose. Detached from their sources, the pictures make an assortment of items that are informing and decorative. As functional art they were executed with modesty, and no elaborations of aesthetics were required to elucidate their meaning. Articulateness is of the essence.

There are floral prints made from several notable designers. Beautiful plates were made by Mary Lawrence a century and a half ago to illustrate the volume, "The Various Kinds of Roses Cultivated in England." There are speciments of Curtis and Reduoté and Bessa plates of flowers. They are all executed with scholarly completeness. Today these pictures are cherished for their qualities of beauty. They have been items for collectors.

★ ★ ★

A series of water colors made in 1827 by Eliza Hole represents the birds of South America. These documentary pictures have also acquired status. The functional manner of presentation, concise, clear, unmistakable has recently been held up for revaluation. The tendency toward distortion and disintegration in l'art nouveau has precipitated an enthusiasm for wholeness and unmistakable legibility.

Old maps of Oxford and Cambridge in about 1648 have probably been vastly improved upon by modern cartographers, but the modern map does not aim to be nearly so eye-pleasing. There is a map of Africa made by Blaeu also in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Ships and the sea are represented in various print processes. There is for example an early lithograph of "The Missionary Packet, Morning Star." There are etchings of sailing boats by Yngve Edward Soderberg.

★ ★ ★

Fashion plates by Pyne show what craftsmanly drawing has gone into this department of "commercial" art of the past. Our recorders of fashion today would scarcely expend so much imagination in filling a similar commission.

Drawings add another phase of graphic art to this variety of items. There are some little portraits in sanguine by the Italian, Guercino. There is a full length figure by the Frenchman, Gérôme "Man in Balkan Dress." The drawings differ manifestly from the prints, for they bear the touch of the author's hand with no modification of an intermediary process.

D. A.

Piano Celebrity Series

The dates and principal works to be performed on the Piano Celebrity Series sponsored by Aaron Richmond on Sunday afternoons next season are

Nov. 19—William Kapell, whose program will include the Schumann G minor and the Mozart F major Sonatas.

Dec. 17—Jan Smeterlin, performing the Brahms-Paganini Variations and the Schumann Fantasy.

Jan. 7—Artur Rubinstein, featuring the Beethoven "Appassionata" Sonata and works by Falla, Chopin and Liszt.

Jan. 28—Luboshutz and Nemenoff playing the Brahms-Haydn Variations and the first performance of a new set of waltzes by Prokofieff.

March 18—Jesús María Sanromá, doing the Chopin B minor Sonata and works by Scarlatti, Schubert, Falla and Liszt.

April 15—Rudolf Serkin, playing a Brahms Sonata and works by Schumann, Chopin, Mendelssohn and Liszt.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Love on Leave," by A. B. Shiffrin. Produced by Charles Goodman and Martin Goodman. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Mary Sargent, John Conway, Stanley Bell, and Rosemary Rice. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Another Love Story," starring Madge Evans. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Rolland Tapley, conducting, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Address Unknown." Paul Lukas. Mady Christians. 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. "Rationing." Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway — "Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business." Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. "Yellow Canary." Richard Greene. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:25.

Kenmore—"The Great Mr. Handel." London Philharmonic Orchestra. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Man of Affairs." George Arliss. 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl." Betty Grable. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. "Three Men in White." Lionel Barrymore. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Man from own Under." Charles Laughton. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45. "Lifeboat." Tallulah Bankhead. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Normandie—"Divorce of Lady X." Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Rembrandt." Charles Laughton. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:56.

Orpheum—"Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. 9:15, 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05.

Paramount—"Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:09, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Chip Off the Old Block." Donald O'Connor. 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 4:56, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:26, 3:30, 6:30, 9:12.

Scollay—"Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Yellow Rose of Texas." Roy Rogers. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State—"Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. 11:30 a. m., 2:08, 4:46, 7:24, 10:02.

South Station Theater—"The Ukraine in Flames." "Mailman of Snake River." "Pete Smith Presents 'Practical Joker.'" "Three Stooges Comedy — Sockeye Baby," cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Cameramen at War." "Golf with Guldahl." "Gregor Piatigorsky." "Practical Joke." "Pacific Air Battle." "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 2:48, 6:08, 9:28. "Swing Fever." Kay Kyser, 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:28, 9:30. "Yellow Rose of Texas." Roy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm." George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Tornado." Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:05.

Allston: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Big Store," Marx Brothers, Tony Martin. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Passage to Marseille." Humphrey Bogart. "Swing Fever." Kay Kyser.

Regent: "My Best Girl." Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. "Son of Dracula." Lon Chaney, Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:10.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Cover Girl." Rita Hayworth. "The Memphis Belle." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egypt: "Private Life of Henry VIII." Charles Laughton. "Hey, Rookie." Ann Miller. 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gung Ho." Randolph Scott. "You Can't Ration Love." Betty Jane Rhodes.

Coolidge Corner: "Buffalo Bill." Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Her Primitive Man." Robert aPige.

Cleveland Circle: "Gung Ho." Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid." Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lifeboat." Tallulah Bankhead. "Man from Down Under." Charles Laughton. 1:48, 8.

Harvard: "Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "Colt Comrades." William Boyd. 2, 8.

University: "In Our Time." Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery. 3:15, 6:30, 10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Passage to Marseille." Humphrey Bogart. 3:24, 8:37. "Three Russian Girls." Anna Sten. 2, 7:33.

Park: "All Baba and the Forty Thieves." Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines. Franchot Tone.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rationing." Wallace Beery. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Sullivans." Thomas Mitchell. "Her Primitive Man." Robert Paige.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari. 2:30, 8:15. "Minesweeper." Richard Arlen. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 2:59, 6:16, 9:33. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 1:58, 5:15, 8:32.

Mystic: "Lifeboat." Tallulah Bankhead. William Bendix. 3:11, 8:16. "Falcon Out West." Conway. 2:02, 7, 9:52.

Maplewood: "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 2:02, 8:02. "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. 3:20, 9:20.

Orpheum: "Memphis Belle." 2:10, 7:55. "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 2:55, 8:40.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Lost Angel." Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "Cover Girl." Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Ghost That Walks Alone."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gung Ho." Randolph Scott. "Cassanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In Our Time." Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "You Can't Ration Love," Johnnie Johnston.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks. 2, 6.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Weird Woman." Lon Chaney, Ann Gwynne. "Sundown Valley." Charles Starrett. 2, 8.

Strand: "Broadway Rhythm." George Murphy. "The Whistler," Richard Dix, Gloria Stuart. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Isle of Forgotten Sins." John Carradine.

Strand: "The Heat's On." Mae West, Victor Moore. "Career Girl," Frances Langford.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Passage to Marseille." Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "The Memphis Belle." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Sullivans." Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 3:01, 8:48.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Lifeboat." Tallulah Bankhead. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Made for Each Other," James Stewart, Carole Lombard. "I Was a Spy," Madeleine Carroll.

Coolidge: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "In Our Time." Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "You Can't Ration Love," Johnnie Johnston.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: Guadalcanal Diary." Lloyd Nolan, Preston Foster. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers, Marjorie Woodworth. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Higher and Higher." Michele Morgan, Frank Sinatra. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Memorable Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—Weather; Music.
6:20 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—To 11 p. m., same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—to 5 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—To 9:30 same as WNAC.
9:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
10:00 p. m.—Henry Gladstone, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Keys to Melody."
10:30 p. m.—To midnight same as WNAC.

Many Guest Conductors And Soloists

The Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, continue until July 15. Conductors taking a hand in next week's concerts are Quincy Porter, Francis Findlay, Capt. Alan Carter and Louis Speyer. Soloists lending their talents are Elizabeth Scher, Harold Rubens, Eugene List and Leo Litwin, pianists; and Frederick Link, baritone. The programs follow:

Monday, June 19, at 8:30 p. m.
New England Conservatory Night
Conducted by Quincy Porter
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Idomeneo" ..... Mozart
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Two Dances for Radio ..... Porter
Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Minor ..... Beethoven
Soloist: Elizabeth Scher
Conducted by Francis Findlay
"Glide on! Glide on!" Chorus for Women's Voices ..... Delibes
"The Snow," Part Song for Female Voices ..... Elgar
Group from the Conservatory Chorus
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Semper Fidelis" March ..... Sousa

Tuesday, June 20, at 8:30 p. m.
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Classical Symphony ..... Prokofieff
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Variations on a Nursery Song for Orchestra with Piano Obbligato ..... Dohnányi
Soloist: Harold Rubens
The WAC Glee Club, conducted by Sergeant Robert Kaplan
"Summertime" ..... Gershwin
"O, What A Beautiful Morning." ..... Hammerstein-Rodgers
Evening Prayer from "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
"Espana" Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Holiday for Strings ..... Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. Bodge

Wednesday, June 21, at 8:30 p. m.
"Pomp and Circumstance" March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
Our Waltz ..... Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. Bodge

Thursday, June 22, at 8:30 p. m.
First Service Command Night
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Bolero ..... Ravel
First Movement, Piano Concerto in B flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Sgt. Eugene List
Capt. Alan Carter, Conducting
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
"Old Timers' Night at the Pops" ..... arr. Lake
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

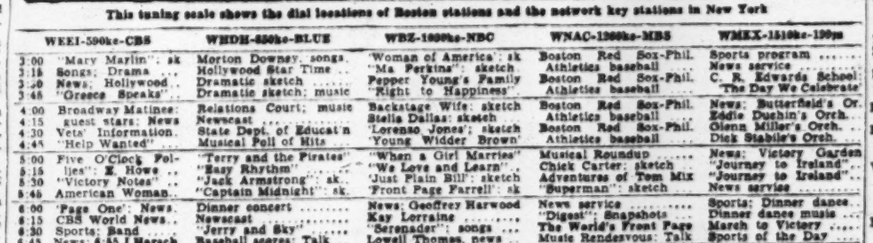
Friday, June 23, at 8:30 p. m.
Boston Commandery March ..... Carter
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Entr'acte Waltz ..... Hellmesberger
"Pomp and Circumstance" March ..... Elgar
"Bostonia" Suite ..... Keith Brown
Orchestrated by Jacobus Langendoen
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"Warsaw" Concerto ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
"Yankee Doodle Went To Town" ..... Morton Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. Bodge

Saturday, June 24, at 8:30 p. m.
"Pomp and Circumstance" March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Freischutz" ..... Weber
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
"Oklahoma," Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
Finale from Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Louis Speyer, Conducting
Second Suite from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet
"The Two Grenadiers" ..... Schumann
Soloist: Frederick G. Link, Baritone
Waltzes from "The Merry Widow" ..... Lehar
Gershwiniana ..... arr. Bodge
American Patrol ..... Meacham

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-1Kw
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Drama	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Athletics baseball	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	C. R. Edwards School
3:45 "Greece Speaks"	Dramatic sketch; music	"Right to Happiness"	Athletics baseball	"The Day We Celebrate"
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Relations Court; music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	News; Butterfield's Or.
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Athletics baseball	Eddie Duchin's Orch.
4:30 Vets' Information	State Dept. of Educat'n	"Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Athletics baseball	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe ..	'Easy Rhythm'	'We Love and Learn'	Chick Carter; sketch	'Journey to Ireland'
5:30 "Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	'Journey to Ireland'
5:45 American Woman	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One" News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast	Kay Lorraine	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	State Dept. of Educat'n	"Serenade"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	SPAR choral group	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Ray Henle, news	Harry James' Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Gaslight Harmonies";	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	R. Balinger, news; Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Symphonic Gems	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	'The Three Guardsmen'
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Rep. Emanuel Celler	Traveler	Treasury Salute	Excursions in Science
8:00 Suspense; "Friend	Paul Nielson, news	Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; Hanley Stafford	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 to Alexander"	'Lum 'n' Abner'	starring Dickie Jones	Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	as "The Aldrich Family"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Death Valley; News	'Should We Give Rec-		'Human Adventure' dr.	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes Amateur program	ognition to Provisional French Government"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby guest, Bob Hope	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Grieg; Quartet in G minor
9:15	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley; comics	'Screen Test'	Classical Album; Grieg;
9:30 Dinah Shore Show;	Overseas Intg.; Drama		Treasure Hour of Song;	Quartet in G minor
9:45 Phil Harris, guest			Alfredo Antonini's Or.	
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy's Show	Network sports	News service
10:15 U S Naval drama	Salon music	P. Van Steeden's Or.	Network sports	Polish Information; Dr.
10:30 Harry Cool; orch.	Joe E. Brown; Stop or	March of Time; drama;	Network sports	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
10:45 Dorothy Shay	Go; Quiz show	music; guest speakers	Network sports; Parade	Frances Langford, songs
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Vaughan Monroe's Or.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:30 "Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	George Hamilton's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Marian Inclan	Treasury Show; News	"Carnival"	George Hamilton's Or.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-1Kw
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; 'Dress Parade';	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Human Relations Court	Revelie Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, Intg.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	'Treasury Salute'	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00 'Valiant Lady' sk.	'Sweet River'; drama.	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	"Linda Crockett"; sk.
10:15 'Light of World'	Music; L. O'Day, songs	Robert St. John, news.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	'Helpmate'; drama	'Yankee Tune Factory'	'Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Fashions in Melody	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason'
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Studio Speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow'; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kilen Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; test.	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood news; Music	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	'Luncheon With Lopez'	Charlatin Time, with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Luncheon With Salty	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Betty Crocker, talk	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Phil. Athletics vs. N. Y.	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees, telegraphic	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	report	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Garden	Drama; Musical moment	"Right to Happiness"	Phil. Athletics vs. N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Relations Court; Music	"Backstage Wife"	Yankees, telegraphic	News; H. Musette's Or
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	'Stella Dallas'; sketch	report	Louis Armstrong's Orch
4:30 "Interview Time".	'Time Views the News'	'Lorenzo Jones' sketch	Music for Remembrance	Charlie Barnet's Orch
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Bob Stanley's Orch	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	'We Love and Learn'	'Chick Carter'; sketch	'Journey to Ireland'
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'	"Tom Mix"; sketch	'Journey to Ireland'
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Treasury Salute	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	'Saluting America'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Parade"; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Ray Henle, news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 We Who Dream: dr	Nero Wolfe"; drama	Robert St. John, news.	Terry's Tunes	Richard Balinger, news.
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Musical Favorites
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment.	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00 Chas. Ruggles, mc	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Cass Daley; v'r'ty	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 Beyond the Call,	Meet Your Navy; music	"The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportunity';	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Bond Pgm.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man"	drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	'Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Pierne
9:15 norant"; comedy	'Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	'Screen Test'	Trois Pieces En Trio
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Shep Fields' Orch.	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album; Pierne
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Overseas Intg.; drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	Trois Pieces En Trio
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Gaslight Harmonies	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 riety show; orch.	Top of the Evening	Paul Lukas, guest	Lloyd Labrie's Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Sports; Connie Mack	Musical Roundup	Cab Calloway's Orch
10:45 Jane Freman	Silver Nocturne	Sen. James E. Murray	Music; Weather	Ella Fitzgerald
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Al Donahue's Orch
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Duke Ellington's Orch
11:30 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Concert in Miniature	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch.	Day's End; Music

Lucas-Pritchard

Josie McKim
In "Three Is a Family" at the Colonial.

Boston Tryout For 'What A Romeo' in Fall

A new musical comedy, "What a Romeo," is slated for a tryout engagement in Boston starting the middle of September. The show, which is described by the New York Times as concerned with modern Italy and sixteenth century Bologna, will be presented jointly by Arthur Gershwin, a brother of George Gershwin, Stanley Adams, and the Shuberts. Fred Spielman and Mr. Gershwin have written the music, the lyrics are by Mr. Adams, and the book is by Clayton Ashley.

★ ★ ★

It now seems to be definite that "Catherine Was Great" will make its debut in Philadelphia rather than Boston. July 5 has been set as the opening date there in the Forrest Theater. Perhaps the fact that the theater is air-conditioned had something to do with the switch from Boston.

★ ★ ★

Edith Gresham of the original "Three Is a Family" company in New York is joining the cast at the Colonial Theater, taking the role done by Margaret Irving. Miss Irving is going to Hollywood to appear in an Abbott and Costello film, "In Society."

Operatic Concert

There will be an evening of operatic excerpts tonight at 8:15 in Brown Hall by members of the Opera School of the New England Conservatory of Music, conducted by Boris Goldovsky, of the faculty.

A two-reeler

U. S.-State Boundary Line On Taxes Aim of Governor

Declaring that a Federal-State boundary line must be drawn in the field of raising revenue, Governor Saltonstall today advocated the setting up of a Federal-State commission to develop a modern and sound tax system.

Speaking at a New England Council luncheon, the Governor said, "Representatives of the State and Federal Government should get together at once to do away with the present antiquated, overlapping system which permits the Federal Government to keep reaching into State and municipal sources. Without adequate funds these local units simply cannot perform the services which they alone can best provide."

The Governor's statement was made in reporting on resolutions unanimously adopted by the Governors' Conference at Hershey, Pa., last month, over which he presided as chairman.

Consensus of Governors

State chief executives, the Governor said, felt that the need for prompt and sweeping revision of fiscal policies was so great that they sent a resolution to that effect to the resolutions committees to both of the national political conventions. The Governor said he believed the subject should be made a plank in both platforms.

"Constant reaching out by national tax collectors is making it increasingly difficult for the State and local governments to collect enough taxes to carry on," Governor Saltonstall said. "In fact, if this trend persists, how can they continue to serve as they should serve?

"Right now," he continued, "we have the odd situation where the finances of states, cities and towns are the soundest since the turn of the century while the Federal Government goes deeper into debt; but the end of the war will change the picture, and we must be on guard.

When the Pinch Comes

"When the pinch comes, should the states cut down their own services, demand more of the Federal Government, abandon still more rights and duties, while Federal finances go further out of balance? Or should the states shoulder more burdens which they are able physically and financially to perform, while thereby helping the Federal Government to regain its financial balance? I think we all agree the latter is the course which we must try to follow."

The Governor said that certain sources should be the sole province of the State and local governments while others properly belonged to the national government. He advocated an unbiased study of the entire subject aimed toward adoption of a definite tax policy. [Further conference details on Page 17.]

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blut tokens may be used as change.

Sugar — Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 32 will become valid June 16 for five pounds.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

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Supreme Court Full Bench Called Into Kelly Issue

Inclusion of the name of Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, on the Democratic State primary ballot was again in question today as a temporary suspension in the printing of the ballots was called by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook's office.

The halt came after Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp filed appeals today from a ruling made yesterday by Judge Henry T. Lumnus of the Supreme Judicial Court, who ordered Mr. Kelly's name to be included on the ballot. Mr. Clapp asked for a hearing before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Lummus' order yesterday reversed a previous decision of the State Ballot Law Commission removing Mr. Kelly's name from the ballot. Approximately 175,000 ballots without Mr. Kelly's name had been printed up to noon yesterday.

Secretary Cook's office this morning had already ordered the printer's office to include Mr. Kelly's name on the ballot but after noon today again suspended the order pending a decision on the appeal.

Following a conference with counsel for Mr. Kelly and the Commonwealth this morning, Chief Justice Fred T. Field was holding under consideration the question of whether a special sitting of the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court would be called.

N. E. Movie Executives to Celebrate

They Have Completed Plans for 20th Anniversary

On June 22, next Thursday, New England will have attended showings of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer movies for 20 years. In co-operation with Loew's Theaters every New England movie theater will show a picture made by M-G-M during the week following the anniversary date. The executives above, who have been arranging the "celebration" are, left to right, Maurice Wolf, District Manager for M-G-M; E. K. O'Shea, Eastern, Southern, and Canadian sales manager for the same company; Charles E. Kurtzman, Northeastern Division manager for Loew's Theaters, and Tom Donaldson, branch manager for M-G-M.

Labor to Get An Appraisal At Institute

Organized labor has asked business and the American Legion to tell it what they think about labor at the annual institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor opening at Wellesley College tonight.

Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, president of the New England Council, and John L. Delay of Arlington, Commander of the State Department of the American Legion, will talk to the trade union leaders Saturday.

"These institutes are something new in the labor movement," Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, said. "They are an educational effort aimed at giving our people firsthand information on domestic, purely trade union and international issues. We try to bring in authoritative speakers for an educational program. Our general topic this year is 'Labor Today and Tomorrow.'

"We have somewhat pioneered with this in Massachusetts, not in originating the idea but in the extent to which we have carried it through. We are probably the most outstanding State in the success of our institutes. This is our fifth.

"We expect an attendance of several hundred, mostly officials of labor organizations. They will live in the Wellesley dormitories and eat there. The cost is $20 which covers room, board and expenses for the three days and a half. The conference opens with dinner tonight and closes Sunday night."

'Tenshun! Mascot Reviews Seabees

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15 (AP)—All the dreams he has dreamed for months in a steel frame in a hospital bed came true today for Jimmie Carrick, seven-year-old crippled Pittsburgh lad, who has been adopted as the mascot of 265,000 Seabees all over the world.

After an exciting overnight trip with his parents from Pittsburgh to Providence in a special Pullman car, Jimmie was whisked in a Navy ambulance to Camp Thomas, Davisville, and greeted there as if he were an Admiral.

He and his parents were installed in a neat white cottage in Officers' Row overlooking Narragansett Bay, where Jimmie can watch to his heart's desire more fighting ships and planes than he had ever expected to see and observe the Seabees at their amphibious training work.

One of the high lights of his visit, scheduled for this afternoon, is a special review of 1,000 Seabees on the camp drill field in his honor.

Tomorrow afternoon Jimmie will see his first baseball game between a Seabee team and the New York Giants, and tomorrow night there will be a ball in his honor, where he will have a chance to meet personally many of the Seabees with whom he has been corresponding for the past two years.

25 Men Indicted In Shipyard Case

Twenty-five shipyard workers were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today in 26 indictments which were returned to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court, the first indictments to be returned in the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard pay roll padding scandal.

Charges against the 25 men were conspiracy to present false claims or pay vouchers to the United States and causing false claims to be made to the United States. Another indictment was against George W. Bodenschatz alone for making false claims to the Government.

The 25 men indicted were: George W. Bodenschatz, Edward F. McGummigle, Jr., Alfred N. Charest, Michael J. Keleher, Charles G. Pettingill, Jack S. Raisanen, Bernard Silver, Philip C. Salame, John W. Welch, Edward F. Fortin, Rene Biganzoli, Hyman Paris, Joseph Frongello, Stephen Taranto, Ralph Scalvi, Carl A. Testa, Walter Webber, Charles Faranna, Alfred Zani, Joseph Shutt, Charles Burkin, Maurice Baron, Anital Batista, Arnoldo Estrella, Arthur Peterman.

State Guard Joins In Search for Girl

SCITUATE, June 15—Augmenting the scores of volunteers already searching for 10-year-old Frances McGrath, missing since last Saturday night from her parent's summer home at Peggoty Beach, 200 State Guardsmen today joined the search.

The guardsmen came from Quincy, Hingham and Cohasset on the orders of Brigadier William J. Keville, after the girl's father, John J. McGrath, former Boston City Councilor, appealed to Governor Saltonstall.

The search today turned to 2,200 unoccupied summer homes in the area as all owners of the cottages were asked to open them for searchers as soon as possible.

Progressing Logan Airport Viewed by Governor's Tour

Massachusetts' largest aeronautical development—in fact, Governor Saltonstall's pet project, Logan International Airport—is disclosed to be rapidly progressing in its foundational stages.

These highly important dredging and filling stages were shown to be in an advanced state of construction yesterday in Governor Saltonstall's press tour of the East Boston development. The Governor's party consisted of a record cavalcade of about 60 automobiles that extended for at least a mile along the highway, and which carried approximately 170 military, State, city, and aeronautical officials.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the Waterways Division of the State Department of Public Works, explained to the visitors over the Boston Police Department's public address system car that the "made land" is being sucked partly from the harbor bottom by two giant dredges, both of which were used in the giant Idlewild Airport development in New York, and from Governor's Island, on which the party was standing. He disclosed that double the amount of fill on the island—a considerable elevation—will be used to build the runway foundations.

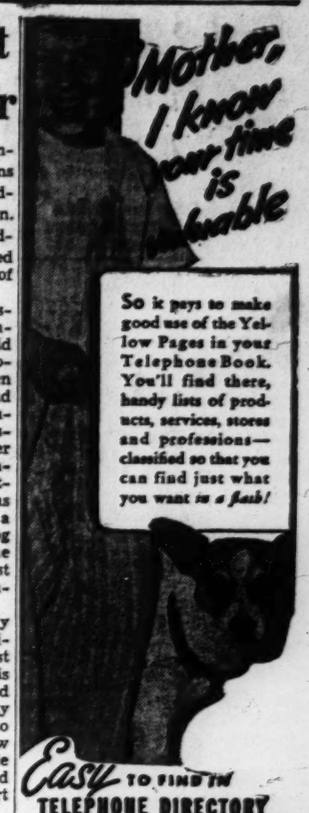
Success of the filling operation, it also was stated, largely will determine the type of runways and the size of the planes that may be accommodated. Earlier reports on the quality of the fill being used for Logan Airport disclosed that it was better than the engineers had expected.

The gubernatorial tour undoubtedly gave many civilians their first insight into the impending construction at East Boston. From all sides the most outstanding informal comment expressed amazement at the magnitude of the airport development.

From Governor's Island the visitors looked directly at the north-south runway of the project field which is to stretch 7,000 feet toward a gap in the hills between Breed's Island and Chelsea and which is capable of being lengthened to 10,000 feet. At Wood Island Park the expanse of another 7,000—future 10,000 foot—northwest-southeast runway was pointed out by General Hale and as the cavalcade passed through a small portion of Winthrop the log surveyors' benches marking the projected northeast-southwest 5,000-foot-future 8,000-foot runway—also could be seen.

Another factor that apparently stirred wonderment in many visitors was the realization that most of the new airport development is located out in the harbor beyond the present airport. As the party proceeded from the airport to Winthrop along the old Narrow Gauge causeway General Hale explained that most of this land will be used for various airport terminal facilities.

The tour was marked by several verbal clashes between Councilman James Coffey (D) of East Boston and such prominent officials as General Hale, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, and Godfrey L. Cabot. Councilor Coffey is a strong opponent of the East Boston airport development.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Reports of French 'Revolts' Viewed With Caution

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports of large-scale revolts in Southern and Central France are being received with considerable caution in French circles in the United States.

Allied military leaders have repeatedly issued specific orders to the French Underground not to rise until a signal is forthcoming from London and there is every reason to believe these orders are being obeyed.

What risings have occurred have in all probability been provoked by the ruthless measures of French and German authorities who want to prevent as many able-bodied Frenchmen as possible from reaching future battlefields.

A decision to speed up the drafting of French labor to the utmost was taken last month. At that time, Fritz Sauckel, the German Labor "Czar," met with French Premier Pierre Laval, Marcel Déat, newly appointed Vichy Secretary of State, and Philippe Henriot, Minister of Information and Propaganda.

According to a report of the Underground "Committee of Action Against Deportation," the "delivery" of 1,000,000 French men and women during following months was agreed upon.

During the weeks immediately preceding the invasion, a general census of the French population, especially of all men between 16 and 60 and all women between 18 and 45 years, was carried out. German authorities and the newly set up "Franco-German Mixte Labour Commissions" supervized these measures.

However, the resistance of the French population against the labor draft has become more and more effective. According to the same source, during the period from Jan. 1 to April 5, only 13,000 of 273,000 draftees actually departed for Germany.

It appears that the German police and Vichy militia are now attempting to round up the "refractaires" (men who evaded the labor draft), but that they are now meeting with determined resistance on the part of a population which feels that the hour of liberty is at hand.

M. Henriot, who went to Germany to visit French workers there, repeatedly described their status in the most attractive colors.

He announced, at the same time, that new departures of French young men would be necessary and that because "half a million Frenchmen in Germany are lacking medical attendants," French doctors would be called up for compulsory labor service and that over 1,000 of them had to leave for Germany at once.

In a simultaneous move, M. Deat dissolved all French youth organizations and declared that, henceforth, young people would be drafted into French labor service for employment on public works.

Helsinki Takes Photos Of All Parish Registers

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, June 15 — All parish registers in Helsinki, Finland, have been systematically photographed as a precaution against air attacks, according to information here.

G. I. 'Goes to Town' in Taxi

By a Staff Artist

LONDON (AP)—With London virtually deserted by Americans now that the invasion is on, a new "chuckler" is making the rounds here.

"I understand," says one Britisher to another, "that an Englishman is actually able to get a taxi in Picadilly now."

LONDON, June 15 (AP) — One of the leading causes of poverty among American soldiers is the London taxicab. An American, upon his arrival, usually laughs at his first sight of these little vehicles which look like motorized stage coaches or those electric cars elderly ladies used to steer around the streets back home a quarter centry ago.

After he gets lost a few times in London's traffic maze, however, he learns to appreciate these small runabouts which can turn on a dime and take him any place in town in less than half the time it takes by bus.

Prices seem so much lower than cabs in Manhattan that a newcomer gets into the taxi habit without realizing it and then finds it hard to cure. Junior officers taxi for 15 days after pay day and then ride the bus till the end of the month. On Sundays, G. I. Joes on leave charter taxis and drive around the city with the drivers acting as guides. This the drivers are able to do because for a year before they get a license to drive a taxi, they pedal around the city on bicycles learning every narrow crooked street, place, square, mews, and garden by heart.

Allied Planes and Nazi Tanks Clash in Battle of Normandy

Continued from Page 1

more troops elsewhere along the front.

Allied air strategy is at present concentrated on stopping, or at least delaying and disrupting as far as possible this movement.

Rail Targets Hit

Allied air forces yesterday focused their bomber attacks on key rail and road centers in Normandy. The heaviest raids were centered in the area around St. Lô, Coutances, Granville, and Tessy—in the general area south of the Cherbourg Peninsula, facing the Allied left flank.

At the same time Allied air forces took a new part in the battle to protect the Allied lines of communications.

The previous evening, the Bomber Command, flying in daylight, with a Spitfire escort, delivered a heavy attack on E boats and E boat pens at Le Havre.

All indications are that the attack was a success, since that night for the first time since D-Day no E-boat operations in the channel were reported.

German Counterattack

The tactical Allied air forces also have been closely involved in Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's efforts to throw back a strong German counterattack around Caen, as well as in an American advance on the right flank.

Around Caen the heaviest fighting is taking place around Villers Bocage—farthest point of Allied progress in the pincer movement south and east of Caen.

Heavy German armored counterattacks have retaken the town, but the Allies still hold the heights on the western side of the valley and an armored battle on a considerable scale is still in progress here.

As indicated in today's headquarters communiqué, light bombers have been taking an important if indirect part in this struggle by night attacks on enemy convoys and troop concentrations moving on roads toward the battle area.

There is still no information as to the amount of armor which the Allies have been able to land and deploy against four German armored divisions now known to be engaged in this area.

Foe Strong in Armor

It is evident, though, from the way in which German bomber counterattacks have bitten off tips of the Allied pincer movement at Villers Bocage and Troarn that the enemy's armored strength is causing difficulty.

As the battle here has for the most part now moved out of range of naval guns in Seine Bay, the Allies must now depend very largely on their air supremacy to offset the superior weight of German armor.

On the right flank Allied air forces have taken an even more direct part in the battle. The American 9th Air Force, it is learned at Headquarters today, played a big part—perhaps even the decisive part—in important advances westward in the Carentan-Pont L'Abbé sector.

Here planes gave especially close support to land forces, carrying out constant attacks yesterday afternoon and evening on communications, road convoys, railway traffic, and other tactical targets in the area.

Advance on Wide Front

American Mustangs and rocket-carrying Typhoons flew very low in these attacks to give particularly close support to the United States forces, which, according to today's communiqué, include some air-borne troops, thus helping them to advance westward on a wide seven-mile front toward the important strategic junction of La Haye-du-Puits.

This progress has brought the Allied right flank within six or seven miles of the strategically important area of high ground commanding this communication center.

As a result of this advance, it is learned at Headquarters today, it can be said that the American forces on this flank are now beginning seriously to threaten to cut off Cherbourg Peninsula. For possession of the railway line and main road running through La Haye-du-Puits would in fact amount to cutting off the whole of the Peninsula.

Strength in Two Types

The part played in this advance not only by the air-borne troops but by the Air Force itself illustrates plainly the way in which the Allies are employing their air supremacy as a counterweapon to combat Marshal Erwin Rommel's interior line and his advantage in being able to deploy heavier armor and artillery at this stage of the conflict.

It is still possible to apply the term "supremacy" to Allied air superiority over the invasion zone, in the opinion of experts, despite the fact that more enemy fighter opposition is now being encountered.

This German air resistance is described as sporadic or spotty. Allied plane losses continue very light in relation to the large number of sorties flown, and the completeness of Allied air cover restricts enemy bomber attacks on Allied land forces in the entire invasion zone at an almost negligible minimum.

De Gaulle 'Impasse' Draws Protests in Great Britain

Continued from Page 1

cacy it is also generally felt that the House of Commons should continue a vigilant watch over developments, and "if the House agreed yesterday to let the matter rest for the moment it was only in confident belief that the Government will spare no effort to reach an early and acceptable solution."

Much of the British press obviously holds the view that the main responsibility does not lie in London.

"Much as we all hate to stress our differences with President Roosevelt, to whom we owe so much," The Manchester Guardian says in an editorial, "it is well that the responsibility for the present muddle should be squarely placed. Divergence having been admitted the British Government cannot allow its sound political instincts to be any longer stultified. . . . We cannot allow these things to drift. Evidence accumulates that delay is gravely injuring the good name of the Allies in France. In the interests of our friendship with the United States, no less than of our friendship with the new democratic France, we must take the leadership firmly."

Resistance Effective

French circles here in London commenting on an anti-de Gaulle story from Washington yesterday declare that it doesn't correspond to the facts. The account said General de Gaulle had cancelled an agreement for several hundred French civil affairs liaison officers to land with the first invasion troops.

It is maintained here that there had never been such an agreement. Therefore, it is said, since there had been no orders concerning several hundred French officers General de Gaulle obviously couldn't have cancelled them.

Equally inaccurate, say these circles, is the claim that General de Gaulle suddenly reversed his decision and refused to permit officers to go on their assigned missions since no agreement had been reached, no decision taken, and no mission been assigned. Twenty French officers were loaned to Allied headquarters shortly after D-Day to serve as interpreters and purely military liaison officers, this comment concludes.

Receives Warm Welcome

General de Gaulle received a warm welcome from the people of liberated Normandy on his first visit to France in four years.

News of his presence preceded him as he rode in a jeep through the little settlements between Bayeux and Isigny, and each town hurriedly arranged a greeting.

Everywhere men, women, and children who had been digging in the ruins of their bombed and shelled homes gathered round him and shouted, "de Gaulle, de Gaulle!" and "Down with the Boche!"

Given Flowers

The General accepted little bouquets of flowers from a dozen small and ragged children and addressed a crowd in front of Isigny's Memorial to fatalities in the last war.

"Through my mouth," he said, "the French Government and the French republic console you for your suffering, but we will not forget you. The hour is at hand. I ask you to join me in singing the Marseillaise."

The crowd responded by singing the national anthem fervently, many with tears streaming down their cheeks. When de Gaulle cried "Vive la France," they responded by shouting, "Vive Americain, Vive Angleterre."

Miss Gaylord Heads Women's Press Club

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — Edith K. Gaylord, Associated Press writer formerly of Oklahoma City, was inaugurated last night as President of the Women's National Press Club at a ceremony attended by many of the capital's prominent, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a member of the Club.

Miss Gaylord succeeds Elisabeth May Craig, correspondent for Maine papers. The Club is starting its 25th year.

She is the daughter of E. K. Gaylord, publisher of the Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times, Oklahoma City, where she began her career.

She joined the Associated Press staff in New York City about two years ago and a short time later came to the Washington Bureau of the AP.

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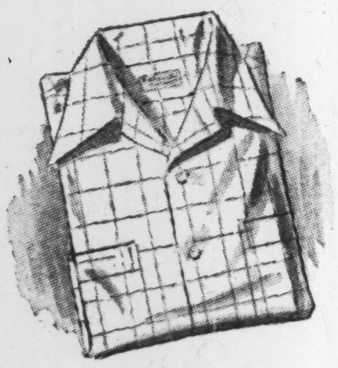

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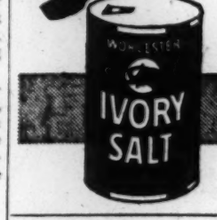

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Turks Want Allied Trade Without Rift With Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, June 15—Strong British representations have temporarily halted the passage of German naval vessels through the Dardanelles Straits. Word reaching here indicates that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden tol dthe House of Commons in London that the British Government was profoundly concerned at Turkey's earlier permission to allow vessels through.

The Turks probably believe that this accession to British protests will improve their position at London.

However, there is much British dissatisfaction with what Lord Vansittart in a recent House of Lords debate called the "curious conduct of our rather curious allies." It is known here that such conduct has been thoroughly disapproved in London.

There has been a growing feeling in Britain that Turkey has "missed the bus" as far as entry into the war is concerned and must give stronger proofs of friendship to the Allies to win recognition at the peace conference. Today Turkey is concerned to manitain its neutral status and little more.

The chief postwar reward for Turkey would be the assurance of increased trade, and the Turks believe their correct attitude regarding trade with Germany, plus Allied eagerness for postwar markets, will assure that Turkey gets necessary supplies and vital commodities.

This realistic nation realizes that the Allies will be victorious. Turkey is ready to render to the Allies almost any service short of war. The Turks cut off chrome, and it wouldn't be surprising if they take further steps to deprive the Germans of other vital supplies. Before so acting, however, the Turks would quite likely require assurances that the Allies would supply Turkey with indispensable commodities Germany has diligently furnished so far.

Turkey contends that beyond trade and peaceful frontiers it has no postwar objective, hence to quote an editorial in the newspaper, Vatan, "We aren't a nation to follow in the wake of this or that nation in return for retribution or reward."

Turkish sentiment also differs with the Churchill view that Turkey could have entered the war with small danger in the early spring.

The Turks recall that the Germans when facing the big Allied thrust at Italy were able to mass 300 planes against the Allied attempt to capture the Dodecanese Islands. They see no reason why Germans even now couldn't scrape up sufficient bombers to blast Istanbul, Ismir, and Ankara, if Turkey went to war.

They regard this destruction as a "price to pay for a chance to win power and influence at the postwar peace table."

The whole viewpoint regarding the war may contain elements of self-deluded thinking, but the Turks like to think, as an editorial in Tanain states, "Can there be a greater reward than to collaborate with all nations in a world recognizing the freedom and independence of the smaller states and safe against aggression."

New Zealand Government Votes Paid Vacations for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's Labor government, now in its ninth year of power, pushed its new deal plans still further when it passed a law that all workers in the country must be granted an annual vacation of two weeks on full pay.

The Government's move was no surprise. It had been forecast in its election propaganda last October and in widely publicized statements by Labor Party leaders and early in the war the Government newspaper, the Standard, declared that the Minister of Labor was studying such a plan.

The measure which will operate from Aug. 7, provides two-week vacations for all workers not at present receiving them, It covers even workers who are engaged for a few days weekly and is to be administered under a system whereby employers will fix tax stamps to vacation cards issued to those other than full-time employees and on which the worker will be paid at the end of each year. This, of course, does not mean the worker will take a vacation, he may take the money and choose to continue in some job, but Government spokesmen have said that the objective is to give a rest to those workers who do not get one today unless they sacrifice their pay for it.

United Support Won

The move has caused a certain concern because it diminishes the productive capacity of labor, but both Government and the Opposition party have united to declare the new legislation to be necessary and desirable.

D. Sullivan, an antigovernment member, claimed in the House of Representatives that the new measure would raise the wages cost of industry by 4 per cent and that the industrialists affected would have to ask the price tribunal for permission to raise prices of their commodities. The measure covered about 70,000 workers and its annual cost would be about $3,000,000, he said.

The Labor Minister, Patrick C. Webb, described the plan as one of health and denied that it would penalize anyone. Other Government spokesmen declared that the measure would not increase the money in circulation and thus add to the problem of holding the country's economy stable under the pressure of wartime inflation. Only if labor was engaged to replace the workers on vacation would there be any addition to the currency in circulation, Prime Minister Peter Fraser said.

Change of Front

The introduction of the new plan means that the Labor Government has changed its front on this question since its early years in office. Then Labor Minister Henry T. Armstrong pleaded with the industrial unions not to press for paid vacations which, he said, the country's economy could not stand. Today both Government and Opposition underwrite the new system.

It is difficult to get any line on how the plan will work. It does not necessarily mean any large additional loss of working time for many unionists take unpaid holidays already. It does not necessarily mean a large increase in pay-roll strength over vacation time, for it is customary for fellow employees in many firms to share the work of a staff member who is temporarily absent from sickness or on vacation. In white-collar jobs it is sometimes possible to let things accumulate for the man to tackle when he returns.

But on the production line there seems little doubt that costs will be moved up by the latest benefit conferred on the workers. Whether these will be marked enough for the price control authority to issue permission for selling charges to be raised is doubtful at this moment. It may be that the costs will be considered industry's contribution toward the health of the nation in which case the stockholders will pay them, as they are already paying large sums for social security.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Clatter of Children's Sabots To Echo in London Square

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—The clatter of children in sabots and the patois of Normandy will be heard shortly in the streets of a quiet London square where heroines once tripped in bustles and buttoned boots and which echoed to the measured tread of Thackeray.

For this Victorian square is one of several in London being made ready to receive refugees from the towns and villages of France.

Since early spring the square has been the scene of great activity—and of much neighborly guessing. But so well-kept are London's secrets these days that the true purpose of the transformation only now has been made public.

Huts have sprung up in all roadways, gates are being erected, and squads of busy workmen have been preparing the surrounding houses for their new occupants. The houses contain sleeping quarters, recreation rooms, canteens, and wash houses.

In a corner house a freshly painted nursery wing has rocking horses and seesaws with tiny green tables and chairs for toddlers. Upstairs there are rows of cots and piles of brightly colored cotton frocks, shorts, and small pants.

The little community will be self-contained. It will be cared for by members of the Women's Voluntary Service who will act as "house mothers."

Pro-Nazi Plot

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The reactionary and pro-Nazi movement just smashed in Turkey by President Inonu had gained such headway that open fear was expressed recently in both Ankara and Istanbul that it might drive the nation into unqualified Fascism in postwar years, according to word reaching here.

The movement, apparently financed by German money and led by a group of Fascist college and Lyceum professors, preyed on impressionable students and appealed to the small group of Turks who dream of re-establishing at least a part of the old Ottoman Empire.

Site of Surrenders?

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Several tentative peace inquiries from the war-weary Balkan countries have been launched in Turkey and if Turkey remains neutral to the end of the war, it is likely that their surrender finally will be arranged in Ankara or Istanbul, according to a correspondent who has returned after a year in Ankara.

Already Turkey has been the scene of at least a part of the negotiations that led to the surrender of Fascist Italy, the correspondent said. Its proximity to Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary make it an even more likely go-between for these countries.

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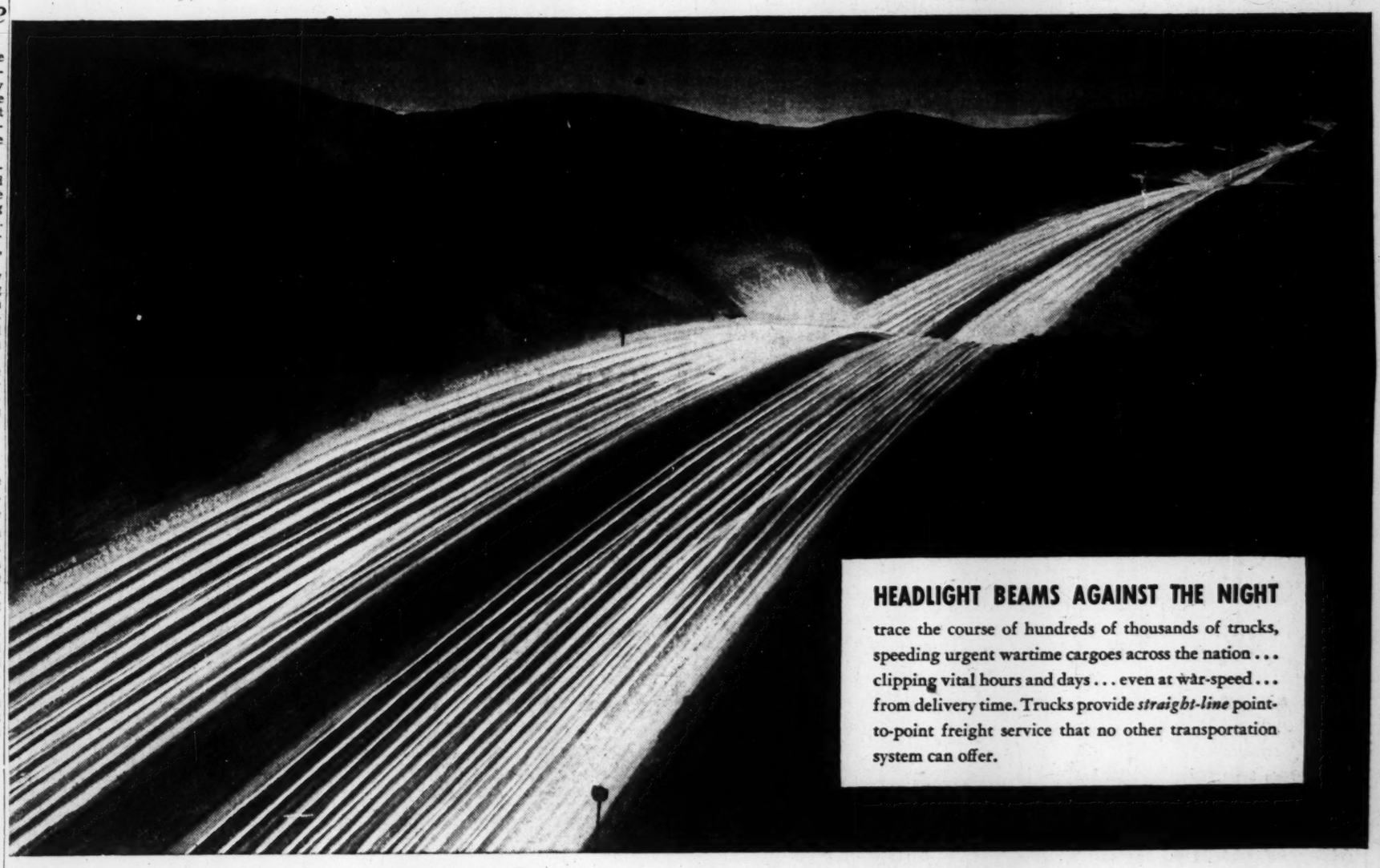

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War Loan at $484,000,000 In Second Day of Campaign

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Fifth War Loan drive passed 8 per cent of the goal of individual sales during its second day.

Reported purchases through June 13 were $484,000,000—toward the $6,000,000,000 goal for individuals, the Treasury announced last night.

The Treasury said War Bonds now buy more and better war equipment than they did a year ago. For example:

A heavy bomber, listed at $500,000 a year ago, now costs $250,000.

A fighter plane, which cost $150,000 last year, now is listed at $50,000. A 4,000-pound block buster used to cost $872, now is $778. A Garand rifle was $80 a year ago, now $35.

Mules Cost More

But the price of Army mules has gone up. The average a year ago was $190. Now it's $225.

In Hollywood, Calif., movie stars and searchlights formed a brilliant backdrop for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who opened the War Loan drive there last night by informing more than 20,000 persons in Hollywood Bowl that "victory isn't something our men are going to bring home to us, a present from overseas . . . our fighting men are paying for it . . . so must we."

Mr. Morgenthau said the present European offensive is devouring many of the materials of war faster than America can produce them on present schedules.

"We read about retrenchment and cutbacks," he added, "but Gen. George C. Marshall, our Chief of Staff, wants me to tell you that we must open new factories immediately because present facilities for the manufacture of some types of equipment aren't meeting demands."

War Expenses Listed

Mr. Morgenthau, addressing a Fifth War Loan campaign meeting, in Los Angeles, said it costs $9,000,000 to re-equip an infantry division which has been withdrawn from battle, and $7,000,000 to re-equip an air-borne division, exclusive of gliders and transports.

"When a port such as Naples is captured, everything is found to be a mass of twisted metal," the Secretary declared. "I'm told it will cost 26 millions to restore Naples for military purposes alone."

In New York, Wendell L. Willkie, speaking at a Flag Day Fifth War Loan rally in the financial district today, urged, "buy an extra bond so men may continue to meet as we meet here today, as citizens of a great, free country."

Way to Stem War Gossip

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Over a pay telephone in a downtown restaurant here is a picture of a wide-mouthed fish accompanied by the remark: "Even little fish get into trouble for opening their mouths too often."

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Fontana Project in North Carolina Proceeds on a Round-the-Clock Schedule

The hammerhead cranes on the high-level trestle at Fontana Dam in North Carolina lower 4-cubic-yard buckets of concrete over 200 feet for placement in the dam. Fontana Dam is being constructed by TVA to produce power for war industries. The completed dam will rise 42 feet above the level of the trestle in the photograph, to a height of 460 feet above the rock foundation.

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Bears Had Fun Watching Dam But Progress Ended 'Sport'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Bears have had to waddle farther back in a mountainous region of Western North Carolina where a new engineering achievement of the Tennessee Valley Authority is beginning to loom. The new Fontana Dam, a giant Hercules, will within a few months be sending electricity down into the Tennessee Valley's power network to help turn the wheels of war industries.

When the first construction crews took their trucks and bulldozers into the gorge of the Little Tennessee River, a tributary of the Tennessee River, to start work on Fontana Dam, bears would amble down and watch them work. Now a busy city has been built on the slopes of the Yellow Creek Mountains, where 6,000 of the Fontana war workers and their families live.

The new community has almost everything any modern city has, including movies, white and Negro schools, barber shops, beauty parlor, food store, bank, hospital, drug store, cafeteria, library, post offices, gymnasium, softball fields and tennis courts.

Many Dormitories

TVA has constructed 23 dormitories, including eight for women and two for Negro men. There are 273 semi-permanent family housing units, including 25 for Negroes, plus 100 demountable houses. In addition, there are 104 trailer houses and 125 winterized family tent houses, 50 of which are for Negroes.

The cafeteria in the center of the main camp, with seating capacity for more than 680 men, and the Negro cafeteria with capacity for approximately 250 men, serve four times a day to accommodate workers from all three shifts and pack lunches for the men to take on their shifts at no extra charge. The minimum cost of lodging and three meals a day is $20 a month.

The huge dam will not only make electricity for use in war industries, homes and on farms. It will also prevent the waters of the Little Tennessee, near Deal's Gap, N. C., from adding to downstream floods.

Long Lake

It will form a deep lake reaching 29 miles through the mountains to Bryson City, N. C.

When the dam is finished this year, it will be the highest east of the Rocky Mountains, rising 460 feet above the river bed. It will be 380 feet wide at the bottom and 2,330 feet long at the top, approximately 3,000,000 cubic yards of concrete blocking the river like a great wedge driven between two mountains.

TVA workmen recently poured 10,693 cubic yards of concrete into the dam in 24 hours, a new record for the Authority. To make possible this fast rate of pouring, one of the largest plants of its kind ever assembled has been constructed to crush rock and mix it with cement and water. Every day enough rock to fill a freight train two and one-half miles long is taken out of 400-foot walls of the quarry in the mountain side.

Railroad tracks, tunnels and roads have been built in connection with the construction of the big dam.

Prison Food Good, Nazi Sneaks Back

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP) — Emanuel Kalytka, German prisoner who was the object of a widespread search since his escape June 11 from Halloran General Hospital, was found June 13. eating a noonday meal with other prisoners in the hospital mess hall.

The Nazi told Army officers he escaped "just to see the good old United States" but he became hungry and decided to return to the hospital and good old American food. Apparently afraid to give himself up to searching parties he said he heard walking near him as he hid in bushes, he succeeded in making his way into the hospital basement before down June 13.

He slipped into a line of prisoners marching to the mess hall at noon and was in the midst of a meal of cream of mushroom soup, roast veal, potatoes, carrots, lettuce salad, chocolate cake and milk when he was discovered. Maj. George A. Bassos, executive officer of the hospital, said Mr. Kalytka at no time left Staten Island, on which the hospital is located.

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Shipowners' Postwar Position Told to House Committee

Continued from Page 1

was some assurance that the earning capacity of the American ships would entice private investment, the Merchant Marine, despite all good wishes, would fail to maintain a dominant position in world trade.

American ship operators, he warned, will prefer to build their own custom-made ships after the war rather than buy ready-made ones if the Government's prices are high.

Mr. Roth made several recommendations regarding legislation along this line which expressed the viewpoint of the shipowners and operators.

Because of foreign construction differentials he suggested that an automatic allowance of 50 per cent would not be out of line.

Curb on Competition

He suggested that certain deterrents to investment in the shipping industry be eliminated: that except for vessels on which a construction differential subsidy has been allowed and paid, no restriction be put on what the Government pays for a requisitioned vessel. "We don't see why shipowners should be treated any differently than other property owners in this respect," he said.

He also asked that some restriction be put on the commercial operation of Government-owned vessels of the laid-up fleet. Private industry can't be expected to risk its capital, he said, if it can't be protected against competition by Government-owned vessels.

He recommended that shipowners be protected by any Government revision downward of sales prices of ships as happened after World War I. Similar vessels should not be sold later to competitors at lower prices, he insisted.

Shipowners aren't looking for bargain counter prices, he contended.

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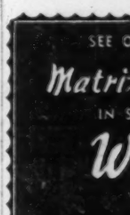

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Chiang Gets Assurances Of New Aid

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, expressed confidence last night that the Allied invasion of Europe "will soon bring us greater victories which will insure the destruction of Axis tyranny not only in Europe but also in Asia."

The message was contained in a second group of congratulatory cablegrams exchanged between this country and other friendly nations following the liberation of Rome and the Allied smash across the English Channel.

Much of today's installment, released by the White House, consisted of acknowledgments from the President to messages he received shortly after the fall of Rome.

How Railways Aid Allies

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Defense Problem Grows

Direction of French railways complicates the problems of German defense. Map shows how Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt cannot move troops on a large scale from northwestern France to the southwest without going round by Paris.

Nazis in France Hit by Lack Of Full Network of Rail Lines

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Allied invasion plan is beginning to unfold, history is taking a strange revenge on the Germans in the matter of the French railways. The layout of the French rail network—determined largely by defense needs, against the perennial invaders from the east—now is a boon to the Allies and a source of trouble for the Nazis.

This rail system, over which Fieldmarshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, Hitler's anti-invasion generalissimo, must shift his reinforcements and supplies, is centered in Paris. It does not provide for direct trunk lines between northwestern and southern France—two areas which for more than a century never were threatened by invasion.

Once the Germans have concentrated their reserves between the river Seine and northern Brittany, they can move them only by lengthy detours to the Mediterranean. The few lines which extend from the present theater of invasion to the Mediterranean west of the delta of the Rhone are secondary railways, unsuited for heavy and continuous traffic.

Rails Allied Targets

In the last 10 days the main freight yards and traffic-control centers of these secondary lines have been among the major targets of Allied raids. Such city names as Argentan, Flers, Alençon, Mayenne, Fougères, and Pontoubault suddenly have become counterpoints in the great symphony of aerial destruction.

Junctions like Rennes and Le Mans, and the rail center of Tours, where the secondary north-south railway hits the trunk line extending from Paris to Nantes and to Bordeaux also have been bombed.

Every one of these points is of vital importance for any German attempt to rush reserves from the present invasion area to other possible invasion points along the narrow waist of sea-girt France.

Even from Paris, the hub of the French rail system, the Nazis have but one main traffic artery to supplement the much travelled railroad to Lyons and the Mediterranean—the Orléans, Limoges, Toulouse line extending to the western end of the Gulf of Lions. The repeated bombing of its principal junctions seems to indicate that the Allies still have other cards up their sleeves and that the invasion of western Normandy soon will be followed by other landings.

Lack of Roads Felt

The lack of direct rail communications between the western Channel coast and the Mediterranean was felt so intensely before the war that fast passenger and freight motorized services operated on the highways between Cherbourg in the north and Montpellier, Marseille and Séte in the south over a distance of almost 1,000 miles. Motor services over such distances were exceptional in Europe.

The fact that the north-south bus and truck lines west of Paris could expand and prosper, despite the government-supported competition of the railroads and the costly licenses and concessions required for the right to operate, are a clear indication of the deficiency of through railroad connections in this part of France.

The Germans cannot think of carrying the bulk of their anti-invasion reserves by highway from the Channel to the Mediterranean. An operation of this kind would be technically very difficult, since heavy mechanized forces travel conveniently over long distances only by water or by rail.

Gasoline Scarce

But even if the Germans could muster enough heavy trucks, the movement of a large army by highway over 1,000 miles would demand more gas than Germany can afford to spend on one operation without endangering her continued defense.

As soon as the Allies strike in southwestern France, the lack of direct and efficient rail connections between the Cherbourg area and the Mediterranean coast will be a major calamity for the Germans. Reserves now concentrated in the northwest would have to be rushed eastward to Paris and thence southward over the two only convenient lines by way of Lyons or Limoges.

If the Allies can cut the waist of France between the Bay of Biscay and the Gulf of Lyons, the entire rail system of the southwest would be paralyzed and the Germans, deprived of adequate transportation, would have to rush hundreds of steam engines and substantial quantities of coal to western and southwestern France in the midst of one of the greatest battles of movement of the war.

Allied Beachhead 'Like Growing Giant'

NEW YORK, June 15 (CBS)—In the first radiocast to America from the beachhead in France, Bill Downs, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, told radio listeners over all networks that the Allied position there is like "a giant which daily becomes stronger and stronger as the sinews of war pour into it."

He said that there has not been much forward movement, but "as more guns and tanks and ships pour in something is to be expected."

Mr. Downs spoke at 6:30 p. m. E. W. T., June 14, from a spot which was only 30 minutes by jeep from the battle line. He said that it was possible to get to some part of the front in 30 minutes no matter where one might happen to be.

Reception in the United States was poor, but the radiocast was continued, nevertheless, because of its historic importance.

"There are signs today," he stated, "that the Nazi High Command have finally been able to get some fresh troops into the line.

"The fact that it took a week for the first reinforcements to arrive speaks for itself as to the effectiveness of Allied night and day bombing over the past month. But as the German reinforcements arrive, there can be little doubt that a big battle will develop.

"The Battle of France is a race between supply columns of the opposing forces. Since the invasion began I have counted exactly six Nazi fighters over the beachhead. German bombers dare appear only at night.

"The sky over our heads is Allied, just as surely as is the ground under your feet. Not only have the Allied Air Forces kept the enemy grounded, but also they've bombed and strafed military targets directly in the line of our offensive.

"Naval bombardment too has played a big part in the success of this invasion. Point-blank fire from American and British destroyers knocked out German pillboxes.

"Full credit must be given to the men of the merchant fleet, the front-line sailors who transported us over here. They have undergone bombing and strafing, collisions and confusion among the thousands of boats, but the supplies hit the beach. Without them we might as well go home. But we are not going home. Not until a lot of us have seen the ruins of Berlin."

Knotted String Problem Not Difficult for Birds

HARTSTOWN, Pa., June 15 (AP)—J. W. P. Hart carefully laced together the bean vine supports in his Victory Garden with string and tied them with a firm bow knot.

Then he discovered the string had disappeared completely. Birds had appropriated it for their nests, he found. But Mr. Hart still is wondering how the feathered folk untied the knots.

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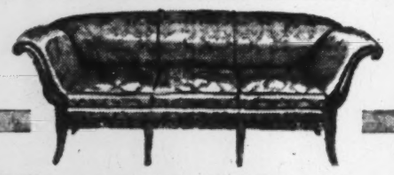
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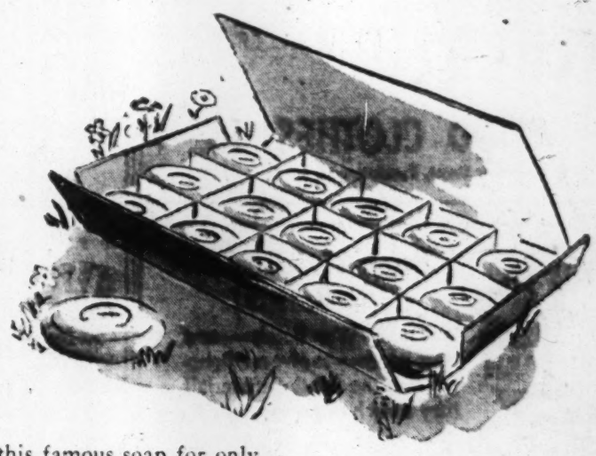
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American Superfortresses Bomb Japan—Marianas Landing Reported

Continued from Page 1

have been resumed at full speed.

On the West Coast, the Fifth Army is nearly 80 miles beyond Rome. To the northeast of the Capital, the Eighth Army has entered Orvieto, 57 miles away, and is in the outskirts of Terni, an important base slightly to the southeast.

The German commander appears to be fighting with only remnants of his battered Fourteenth Army, attempting to keep his reserve divisions for later action.

Marshal Kesselring is reported to have plans for a stand on the so-called Caesar Line from Grosseto, on the West Coast, through Perugia and Aquila to the Abbruzzi Province a few miles above Allied-held Pescara on the Adriatic. Presumably this line would be a temporary recourse until the reserves can be established on the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line which he is understood to be preparing farther north.

Marianas:

Tokyo Radio Tells Of U. S. Landing

A powerful American task force, which has been harassing Japanese strongholds in the Marianas Islands since June 10 is attempting to land troops on Saipan Island, the Tokyo Radio declared—a daring operation which, if successful, would give the United States an ocean base within 1,500 miles of Tokyo.

The Office of War Information said a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué announced that a landing attempt also was being made at Tinian Island in the Marianas and that "heavy fighting is in progress between Japanese units and enemy forces."

While there was no immediate confirmation of the reported landing operation, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed in his latest communiqué that the American task force still was operating off the Marianas June 13.

It was conceivable that the force—already credited with inflicting grievous losses on Japanese shipping and air power—might still be operating in that area.

First reports of American offensive operations in the past have come from the Japanese on more than one occasion.

An attempt to land in the Marianas would be the most ambitious venture yet undertaken by American forces in their leap-frogging progress in the Pacific, during which they have moved steadily closer to the Japanese home islands in recent months with the capture of bases in the Gilberts and Marshalls.

The Japanese maintained they had beaten off the first landing attempts at Saipan.

Tokyo Reports 20 U. S. Transports

The radiocast said that attempted landings were made from a force of 20 transports. About 70 landing barges and 20 or more special craft were employed in the actual landing operations, Tokyo said.

The Marianas group is situated on a direct line between the big Japanese naval base at Truk—which has been a repeated target of American raids—and the home islands of Japan.

Should American forces succeed in landing on Saipan, they would have a foothold nearer Japan than any of the bases already conquered in the Pacific.

The OWI said that United States Government monitors had picked up this account of the attack in an English-language propaganda radiocast from Tokyo.

"With full knowledge of the enemy's attempt, our garrison forces allowed the invaders to approach as near as possible to the coast and then opened up a fierce concentrated fire on the enemy and foiled the attempt. Thrown into wild confusion by the accurate Japanese fire, the enemy barges, or what was left of them, swiftly returned to their mother vessel at about 8:20 a. m.

"Later, at about 10 o'clock, the enemy attempted another landing on Marianas Harbor west of Saipan, but Japanese forces are now inflicting heavy punishment on the invaders."

By a Staff Artist

Allied Troops Lunge Ahead in Italy

Arrows indicate main points of the rapid advance of General Alexander's forces in Italy, north of Rome.

Invasion:

Nazi Counterattack Repulses Allies

The Allies are fighting their heaviest battles since the landings in France, and the German High Command, which had thrown four armored divisions into furious counterattacks, declared the battle "is approaching its climax."

American infantry and airborne units, supported by tanks pushing across the Cherbourg neck, drove within seven miles of cutting the last communication lines leading to the big port at the tip of the peninsula.

This was virtually the only Allied gain of the past 24 hours.

The Germans drove the British from Troarn, which the Allies had occupied as the eastern anchor of their 100-mile line, and from Villers-Bocage, one of their two advance points southwest of Caen.

Best unofficial estimates placed the number of German divisions in action now at around 20, and there were strong indications the enemy was bringing in reserves from other armies as distant as 200 miles.

The German High Command radiocast that the Allies were trying to enlarge their bridgehead "toward all sides."

The American advance was on a nine-mile front westward from Carentan toward high ground controlling the last German roads leading to Cherbourg.

Violent German reaction to the threat to the lifeline was expected, and it was likely that further American advances would be made only after the costliest fighting.

The Yankees pushed to the Les Sablons-Baupte area, south of Ste. Mère Eglise and west of Carentan. Seven miles to the westward is high ground overlooking La Haye-du-Puits, through which runs the last-remaining major north-south highway on the peninsula still in German hands.

The advance placed the Americans nearly half way across the peninsula at its narrowest point.

Hand-to-Hand Fight In Montebourg

Toward the tip of the peninsula, hand-to-hand fighting surged between Germans and troops of the United States 4th Division in the streets of Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

American artillery was shelling the road from Montebourg to Valognes to the northwest, and the doughboys controlled the road from Quinéville, on the coast, to Montebourg, but the town itself changed hands from hour to hour.

The 9th and 2d Tactical Air Forces carried out what was officially described as "a great number of sorties" in support of the ground forces, many of them from a mounting number of Allied air bases set up with full facilities in captured territory.

Allied fliers reported more movement on the roads behind the German lines during the night than at any time since D-Day.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Hit Nazi Defenses

A force of between 1,000 and 2,000 American Fortresses and Liberators and escorting fighters swept over France, bombing airplane plants, airfields, and railroad facilities in a dozen places.

Berlin Radio reported an attack on Hannover in Germany, while lighter Allied planes from bases in Normandy and Britain continued their widespread support of the campaign in a smashing follow-up to a 1,100-bomber operation overnight.

As a part of the latter operation several hundred Lancasters blasted E-boat pens at Le Havre with six-ton "factory busters" in daylight.

Finland:

Russians Meeting Stiff Resistance

The Red Army hurled the Finns across an important but unnamed river as it pressed on toward the port of Viipuri against an enemy who is throwing up what Red Star described as "a multitude of obstacles."

All dispatches stressed the difficult fighting conditions faced by Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops. In numerous places the Russians were employing special squads to cut through dense forests and build highways.

There were many indications that Finnish resistance was stiffening and that the Soviets had come up against the main Finnish defenses, but no indications that the Finns had been able to stop the Red Army in any sector.

Falling back toward Viipuri, the Finns chopped down hundreds of tall firs across the highway and railroad line.

The Finns were using the forests for ambushes, causing extreme caution on the part of Soviet troops anxious to have every tank in the near wilderness of the Karelian Isthmus.

The Russians introduced heavy bombers in efforts to blast through the forests. An Izvestia correspondent reported that sailors from the Baltic Fleet had entered the campaign, but he did not specify where.

Italy:

General Advance Staged by Allies

Allied troops, breaking the stiffening German resistance of the past three days, have made a general advance all along their line in Italy, taking Orvieto, Aquila, and Narni and pushing onward, Allied headquarters announced.

Orvieto is 57 miles northeast of Rome; Narni, 41 miles north, and Aquila, 54 miles northwest. Along the West Coast, the Fifth Army has advanced 79 miles beyond Rome.

As one Eighth Army column entered Orvieto, an important road junction northeast of Lake Bolsena, another reached the outskirts of Terni, but was delayed by a blown bridge and a German counterattack in the vicinity of the city.

Fifth Army troops along the West Coast met determined enemy resistance at Magliano, 11 miles northeast of Orbetello, but swept it aside and entered the town.

The fall of Orbetello itself, a West Coast town 71 miles beyond Rome and the center of German resistance to the Fifth Army's offensive, was reported June 14.

In the Lake Bolsena area, French troops continued to advance and the Americans reached Pitigliano, 11 miles west of the northern end of the lake, and sent reconnaissance elements farther. Allied troops in the Adriatic sector are across the Saline River.

Despite the arrival of fresh German divisions in Italy, Allied armies still are encountering only formations made up of remnants of the Fourteenth German Army. Apparently these are being used for the present delaying action and the new divisions are being saved for a stand on a line farther north.

Pearl Harbor:

Navy Announces Toll of Explosion

The Navy announced that 27 men were killed, 100 are missing, and 380 were wounded in an explosion that destroyed several small landing craft in Pearl Harbor, May 21.

The explosion among landing craft in Pearl Harbor was reported previously by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander in Chief, who said that it occurred while ammunition was being unloaded from one of the small craft.

Burma:

British Launch Attack on Mogaung

The battle for the North Burma town of Mogaung has been joined, with Chindits (British air-borne troops) and a jungle force under Brig. Michael Calvert striking by surprise from the east aided by maximum American bomber and fighter support.

Capturing the neighboring villages of Pina-Nmi and Mohaung, the force—which included Lancashire Fusiliers and South Staffordshires—took an ammunition dump estimated to hold 200 railway carloads.

Observers reported the Japanese were caught completely unaware by the initial thrust. The battle is developing with heavy casualties on both sides, they said.

China:

Chinese Holding In Changsha Battle

The Chinese Command announced that Japanese forces driving on Changsha had crossed one of the river defenses of the Hunan Province stronghold, and a spokesman said the enemy had thrown 200,000 men into battle in an effort to take the city at any cost.

One force of the provincial Capital on a second attempt threw a bridgehead across the Liuyang River, which forms part of the defenses north of Changsha, but was pinned there in severe fighting, the Chinese communiqué said.

To the northwest, reinforced enemy troops hammered against, Kushan, only six miles from the Capital, but the communiqué said the enemy was held all along the arc of the front extending from northwest to southeast of Changsha. United States planes bombed and strafed Japanese concentrations.

Changsha was described as not encircled, but hemmed in on three sides.

A Chinese success was reported in Western Honan where, the communiqué said, a counterattack had driven the Japanese back after they advanced on Wensiang, only 20 miles east of Tungkwan, gateway to Shensi Province and China's northwest.

Nation Celebrates Infantry Day, —Even Cavalry and Artillery Help

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—This is Infantry Day, and even the cavalry and the field artillery are celebrating it.

Plans for the nation-wide tribute to the infantry, "the Queen of Battles," included an invitation from the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, for an infantry team from near-by Camp Phillips for a celebration and a special demonstration at the Field Artillery Replacement Center at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

At several camps, armored divisions have planned special infantry programs, and the Antiaircraft Training Center, at Camp Davis, North Carolina, will radiocast an infantry program tonight.

In Washington, Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding the Army ground forces, was to begin the day with a review of troops at the War College at 7:30 a. m.

The Undersecretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, flew to Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, to inspect the 42nd "Rainbow" Division, taking as his guests, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Loverack, chief of the Australian Military Mission, and a number of American officers and civilian officials.

The most spectacular program probably was that scheduled for New Orleans, La., where six blocks of Canal Street were roped off for part of the 63rd Division to stage a sham battle, complete with flame throwers, pillboxes, and other equipment.

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Underground Reported Rising In Various Parts of France

Continued from Page 1

their munitions are running low. Mme. Aubrac urges that arms, munitions, and medical supplies be sent to them at once.

"Just imagine what it means to these French men and women without uniforms, after four years, to be able to walk down their own streets with a gun over their shoulder, to see their country's flag waving, to hear the Marseillaise, and to listen to the radio. Like the Resistance Movement in the rest of France, this area had its own civil administration ready for some time. In some areas the police have now come over to the Underground movement."

Tanks Sabotaged

Contact with the outside world, of course, has been mainly by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Madame Aubrac said. "When D-Day came the enthusiasm was immense," she added. "Three hundred and fifty cases of well-planned sabotage to trains were successfully carried out. Also 500 German 'Char Tigres' (small tanks) headed for Normandy were sabotaged before they got there; Word was got through to the Allies who then came over and bombed the lot."

Mme. Aubrac also emphasized that there is a great feeling of collaboration with the invasion forces, although they are working in such completely separate compartments.

In all this fight women share equally with the men in a way France has never known before, because the enemy occupation has subjected the women to the same dangers, risks and punishments as the men.

Haupt Sentenced In Treason Trial

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP) — A plea for leniency by the jury which voted him guilty yesterday saved Hans Max Haupt, twice convicted of treason against the United States, from a capital sentence.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes sentenced Mr. Haupt, father of an executed Nazi saboteur, to life imprisonment and fined him $10,000, but made it clear he would have imposed the capital penalty if the trial jury had not included a recommendation of leniency with its verdict.

Judge Barnes referred to the jury's responsibility under the law and the recommendation for leniency. "In deference to the request of these men and women, whose judgment may be better than mine, the sentence will be life imprisonment, and, because the statute requires it, a fine of $10,000," the judge said.

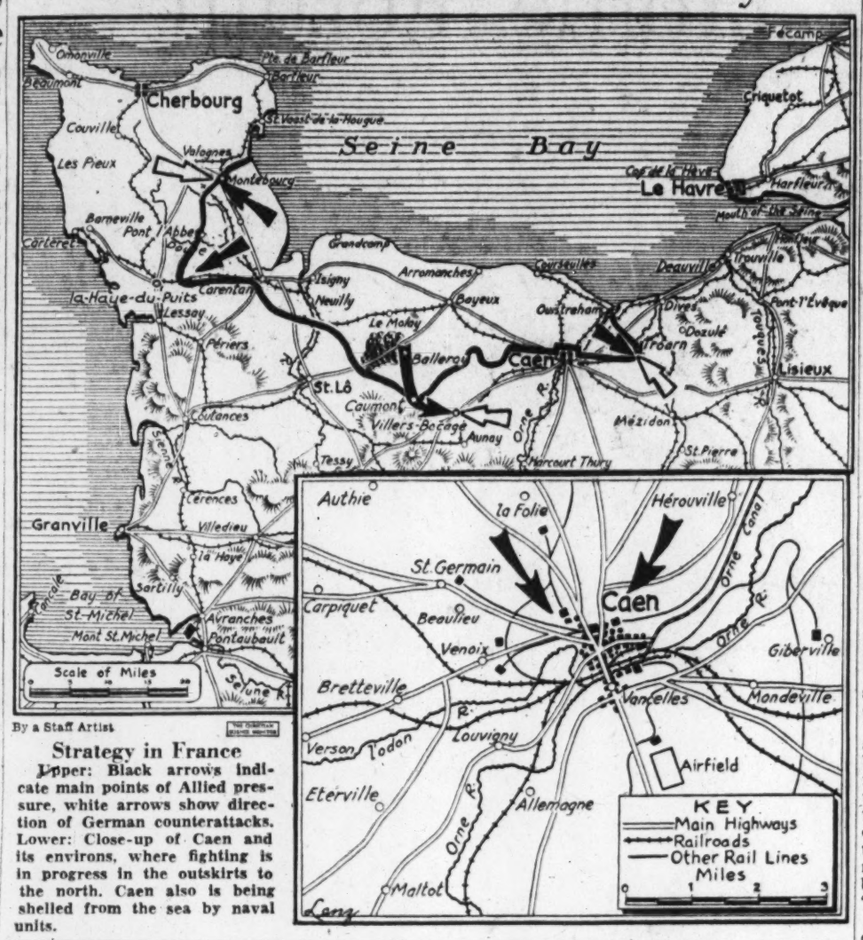
Mr. Haupt, his wife, Erna, and two other German-American couples were convicted of treason in a mass trial in November, 1942. An appeal was taken, however, and new and separate trials ordered for each of the defendants. Hupt was the first to be retried.

French-Born Wife of Vet Of World War I Now Wac

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Mrs. Georgette Renee Kelly, French-born wife of an American veteran of World War I and mother of three sons in different branches of the armed services, joined the WAC yesterday.

Mrs. Kelly, who had been working as a scientific aid at the Army Quartermaster Depot here, was assigned to a port of embarkation.

Battle of Beachhead in Normandy



By a Staff Artist

Strategy in France

Upper: Black arrows indicate main points of Allied pressure, white arrows show direction of German counterattacks. Lower: Close-up of Caen and its environs, where fighting is in progress in the outskirts to the north. Caen also is being shelled from the sea by naval units.

Roving Force Introduces A New Weapon

Continued from Page 1

prime contractor. The program is counted in billions of dollars.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a statement on the attack made public by the War Department, said that the Superfortress introduced a new type of offensive against the enemy and "also creates a new problem in the application of military force."

Because of the enormous range and heavy bomb load of this newest bombardment plane, said General Marshall, they can strike "from many and remote bases at a single objective."

Their power is so great, the Chief of Staq continued, that the (American) Joint Chiefs of Staff decided it would be uneconomical to confine the Superfortress organization to a single theater, and "these bombers therefore will remain under the centralized control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a single commander, General Arnold, acting as their agent in directing their bombing operations throughout the world."

"The planes will be treated as major task forces in the same manner as naval task forces are directed against specific objectives," General Marshall said.

"This type of flexible, centralized control recognizes that very long-range bombardment is not a weapon for the Air Force alone. Under the joint chiefs of staff, theater commanders will have a voice in its employment, ensuring that maximum effectiveness will be obtained through missions which will contribute directly to the overall strategics for the defeat of the enemies."

General Arnold asserted:

"The Superfortress is not going to win the war by itself, nor has anyone thought it will do so. It will, however, like its predecessors, the B-17 and B-24, strike at the sources of enemy strength, and prepare the way for ultimate decision by our well-established team of land, sea and air forces.

"In our new strategic thinking, the B-17 and the B-24 will now become medium instead of long-range bombers, and our B-25 and B-26 aircraft will become short-range bombers. These smaller planes will travel no less distances than they do now, but the B-29 will attack much greater distance and with more power.

"The employment of the B-29 is just beginning. It goes directly into battle from the production line, and we have a lot to learn before its full power may be developed. Consequently the frequency of its use will be carefully determined for some time. From this circumstance, let our enemies take what comfort they can while they can."

The 20th Air Force, said an Army announcement, "will be in the nature of an aerial battle fleet, able to participate in combined operations, or to be assigned to strike wherever the need is greatest."

President Proposes Council For Organization of Peace

Continued from Page 1

more grandiose and most controversial parts of the international peace organization blueprint.

He rejected all idea of an international police force.

He rejected all plans for any form of a superstate.

He rejected the delegation of specified powers to the proposed international organization and what he called the "other paraphernalia of coercive power."

The President embraced an organization only loosely knit together—not unlike the old League of Nations, which itself had no mandatory power to enforce the peace.

He embraced the proposition that "all nations" should ultimately be represented, which must, therefore, include in due time the defeated Axis powers and satellites.

Assignment of Duties

As the White House outlined the views of the administration's postwar planning experts—views to which Mr. Roosevelt has now given his public endorsement—the projected security organization would simply have "broad responsibilities for promoting and facilitating international co-operation."

It would employ such agencies as it found necessary, and their function would be "to consider and deal with the problems of world relations."

To the council itself are assigned two duties but no specifications of what powers it would possess to discharge those duties. They are:

To concern itself with the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

To concern itself with the prevention of threats to the peace or breaches of the peace.

Prevention of War

"We are seeking," the President explained, "effective agreement and arrangements through which the nations would maintain, according to their capacities, adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible deliberate preparation for war, and to have such forces available for joint action when necessary."

The action which the White House took today implements the undertaking given by the "Big Four" at the Moscow Conference when the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China agreed upon "the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Because the President's proposals so fully and clearly eschew all possibility of American membership in a "superstate" and any hint of giving up any degree of sovereignty, it comes well within the foreign policy views of the Republican Party, as outlined at Mackinac, and within the terms of both the Fulbright Resolution, as overwhelmingly passed by the House of Representatives, and the Connally Resolution, as approved by the Senate with much more than a two-thirds vote.

President's Statement

The text of President Roosevelt's statement:

The conference today with officials of the Department of State on the postwar security organization program is a continuation of conferences which have been held from time to time during the past 18 months. These conferences have enabled me to give personal attention to the development and progress of the postwar work the Department of State is doing.

All plans and suggestions from groups, organizations, and individuals have been carefully discussed and considered. I wish to emphasize the entirely nonpartisan nature of these consultations. All aspects of the postwar program have been debated in a co-operative spirit. This is a tribute to the political leaders who realize that the national interest demands a national program now. Such teamwork has met the overwhelming approval of the American people.

The maintenance of peace and security must be the joint task of all peace-loving nations. We have, therefore, sought to develop plans for an international organization comprising all such nations. The purpose of the organization would be to maintain peace and security and to assist the creation, through international co-operation, of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations.

Broad Responsibilities

Accordingly it is our thought that the organization would be a fully representative body with broad responsibilities for promoting and facilitating international co-operation, through such agencies as may be found necessary to consider and deal with the problems of world relations. It is our further thought that the organization would provide for a Council, elected annually by the fully representative body of all nations, which would include the four major nations and a suitable number of other nations. The council would concern itself with peaceful settlement of international disputes and with the prevention of threats to the peace or breaches of the peace.

There would also be an international court of justice to deal primarily with justiciable disputes.

We are not thinking of a superstate with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power. We are seeking effective agreement and arrangements through which the nations would maintain, according to their capacities, adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible deliberate preparation for war, and to have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

All this, of course, will become possible once our present enemies are defeated and effective arrangements are made to prevent them from making war again.

Beyond that, the hope of a peaceful and advancing world rests upon the willingness and ability of the peace-loving nations, large and small, bearing responsibility commensurate with their individual capacities, to work together for the maintenance of peace and security.

'Hitler Doom Bill' in House Provides Nearly 50 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Conveying the "hope" of military leaders that Germany will be knocked out of the war by Jan. 1, Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania urged the House today to approve unanimously a $49,109,002,795 "Hitler doom bill."

The big bill, to finance the War Department for the year starting July 1, was described by the Chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on military affairs as one that also "will soften Tojo for his doom that shortly will follow" the downfall of Germany.

It boosts to approximately $390,000,000,000 war and defense obligations incurred since July 1, 1940.

"This bill . . . provides General Eisenhower with his knockout punch," the Pennsylvanian told a House waiting to give its overwhelming approval to the measure. "The first round started June 6. The day of the last round we just cannot predict, but we can fervently hope that it will come before the snow flies again."

"It is the hope of our military leadership that Germany will be out of the war before another year begins," he added.

The bill carries $15,436,031,795 in new funds and $33,672,971,000 in reappropriations of funds previously allotted.

Almost Her Weight in Paper

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—A 100-pound stenographer, answering her employer's plea for salvaged waste paper, brought in a suit case containing 76 pounds of it.

Wallace Says U. S. Must Merge Whole Orient Into 'Free Asia'

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15 —The role of the United States in the Pacific at the end of the war must be to take the lead in bringing defeated Japan and all the colonial peoples of the Orient into the ranks of a "Free Asia," in the opinion of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Writing in a pamphlet, "Our Job in the Pacific," published by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations today, Mr. Wallace holds that the United States must for its own sake take part in a program to raise the living standards throughout the Orient, avoiding equally the rôles of "Santa Claus" and "Simon Legree."

"What we want," Mr. Wallace declares in his statement written just before he left America for his current mission to the Far East, "is prosperity combined with security."

Must Share Prosperity

"We cannot have prosperity for ourselves alone," the Vice-President warns. "We cannot sell unless others can buy. We cannot maintain a high standard of living if it is to be undermined by the low standards of others.

"The same thing is true of security. Our security must be part of a common structure."

The importance of peaceful and friendly relations between the United States, Russia, and China is characterized by Mr. Wallace as vital to all concerned, stressing that since China "has already earned the right" to be treated on the same footing with other major countries, she should not be isolated in any plan as a "special case."

"A free, strong, prosperous and democratic China could serve as an immensely powerful stabilizing factor in the Pacific," he emphasizes.

Russia's relation to Pan-Asia is seen by Mr. Wallace to parallel in many respects the relation of the United States to Pan-America, "with the same choices between good neighborliness and imperialism."

Capital Investment

Investment of American capital in Asia will be a principle means of achieving full postwar employment in the United States, he holds, but he warns that the opening of new markets for American goods and opportunities for American investment must not obscure the fact that Asia is still largely in the stage of primitive agriculture and that sound industrial development must be based on modernization of agricultural tehcniques.

"Our policy toward Japan must be a consequence of the facts that Japan started the war and that in the peace our interests lies with China, Britain and Russia," he says.

Although he sees the disarmament of Japan as the primary objective to be remembered at all times, he sees policy toward Japan limited by two conditions: That Japan cannot be kept in permanent subjection without the United Nations going against the trend toward the reduction of colonial areas, and that Japan cannot be rebuilt on the balance-of-power theory without presenting a distinct threat to China and Russia.

Offers Plan

Japan should become an Asiatic Sweden, he recommends, aiming not for military power, but for self-sufficient food production and high technological skill.

Mr. Wallace lists the following as characteristics of a Pacific policy that would be "welcomed and supported" by Americans:

"It would be generous in helping to create independence—independent individuals, communities, nations.

"It would be wary of creating dependents — dependent individuals, communities, nations.

"It would be willing to associate with others in minding the world community's common business; but it would fight shy of minding other people's private business, just as it would resent having our business minded by others.

"It would insist on a practical approach geared to specific problems and specific regions and peoples, and would avoid the kind of theoretical approach which first draws up a perfect scheme and then attempts to cram living men and their problems into that scheme."

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

The One Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Jeremiah expressed the idea of God as infinite Mind. Standing in the gateway of the temple at Jerusalem, the fiery prophet warned the people of his time: "Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches: but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise lovingkindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth: for in these things I delight, saith the Lord" (Jeremiah 9:23-24).

Mary Baker Eddy has reclothed this same thought in modern language. She writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 183), "If Christian Science dishonors human belief, it honors spiritual understanding; and the one Mind only is entitled to honor." Until the great fact that there is but one Mind is more generally appreciated and its implications are recognized as the basis of all right thinking and acting, there can be no lasting agreement between individuals or nations.

A study of the Scriptures, and especially the New Testament, shows conclusively that the spiritual strength of the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles was derived solely from the divine Mind. Christ Jesus was explicit on this subject. He refused to take personal credit for his own inspired utterances, saying (John 8:28), "I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things." Herein lies the key to the unexcelled power for good which was exercised by the Master, and which he was able to impart, in a degree, to his disciples.

Nothing is more needed today than a revival of that simple faith which is able to turn away wholeheartedly from the so-called wisdom of this world and to reflect that Mind which was so perfectly expressed by Christ Jesus. Christendom has always acknowledged Christ Jesus as its Way-shower, but it has wandered far from the path which he trod and which his immediate disciples followed so faithfully. When stripped of misinterpretations, the words of the great Teacher are as clear and understandable today as when they were first uttered. It is necessary, however, to study the Bible without prejudice and with a certain respect for one's own God-given ability to reflect the divine Mind which inspired the original Word.

Christ Jesus made it plain that the only way to be in one's right mind is to forsake false materialistic beliefs, and thus to conform to the divine Mind, or Spirit, which animated him. The promises of the New Testament are made to those who know the truth and do it. One cannot do right unless he knows what is right. In human affairs this generally seems to call for an opinion, but it is not always so. We do not express opinions concerning the answer to a sum. There is an old saying that "figures do not lie." When Principle is involved, as it is in everything, there is a right course to pursue, no matter how involved or complicated circumstances may appear to be.

Understanding this, the Christian Scientist learns to turn away from the testimony of the physical senses and to seek the guidance of the one divine Mind. By way of illustration, a young engineer in charge of a refrigerating plant on board an ocean-going steamer carrying a cargo of dressed beef was confronted with a sudden emergency. An explosion of ammonia gas had filled the engine room with blinding fumes. Everyone present was driven on deck for air, and the ship's engines were left running, without anyone to look after them.

At this point the young Christian Scientist turned to the one Mind for guidance. He covered his head with a towel and went into the gas-filled space. Although no evidence of the source of the leak was apparent, he was impelled to close a certain valve which was only one among many. Immediately the escaping gas ceased. When the fumes had subsided and the trouble was over, it was discovered that the leak was in a place where no one would ever have suspected it to be. There was, therefore, no doubt that wisdom had been supplied to do just the right thing.

This is but a single illustration of the ever-available presence of the one divine Mind, which is the source of all right ideas. In answer to the question, "What is Mind?" on page 469 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, in part, "There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DOWN THE ROAD": *An Etching by William Meyerowitz*

IN HIS ETCHING, "Down the Road," the artist—William Meyerowitz—has had a sympathetic subject. Trees have been the inspiration of many of his etchings and in this he follows the tradition of Corot, Constable, and Courbet—artists who felt the majesty of nature as revealed in her noblest creations. Note how the line follows the form, weaving around the trunks, bringing out their creviced surfaces. How it becomes larger and more open in the upper branches, with their suggestion of foliage.

When one lives on a high place, the road winds down the hill like a ribbon. Old streets have a way of bending, with new vistas at every turn. New England streets were originally narrow paths, trodden down by man and beast. Soon the horse-drawn wagon widened the original path; finally the automobile hardened the road. Such is the sloping street in East Gloucester that the artist has indicated for us here.

Das eine Gemüt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Prophet Jeremia brachte den Gedanken zum Ausdruck, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist. Am Eingang zum Tempel zu Jerusalem warnte der ungestüme Prophet das Volk seiner Zeit: „So spricht der Herr: Ein Weiser rühme sich nicht seiner Weisheit, ein Starker rühme sich nicht seiner Stärke, ein Reicher rühme sich nicht seines Reichtums; sondern wer sich rühmen will, der rühme sich des, daß er mich wisse und kenne, daß ich der Herr bin, der Barmherzigkeit, Recht und Gerechtigkeit übt auf Erden; denn solches gefällt mir, spricht der Herr" (Jer. 9, 23. 24).

Mary Baker Eddy hat denselben Gedanken in moderne Sprache gekleidet. Sie schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 183): „Wenn die Christliche Wissenschaft die menschliche Annahme nicht ehrt, so ehrt sie doch das geistige Verständnis; denn dem einen Gemüt allein gebührt die Ehre". Solange die große Tatsache, daß es nur ein Gemüt gibt, nicht allgemeiner erkannt und, was daraus hervorgeht, nicht als Grundlage alles rechten Denkens und Handelns anerkannt wird, kann es keine dauernde Übereinstimmung zwischen Menschen oder Völkern geben.

Das Forschen in der Bibel, besonders im Neuen Testament, zeigt überzeugend, daß die geistige Stärke der Erzväter, der Propheten und der Apostel nur vom göttlichen Gemüt stammte. Christus Jesus legte dies ausdrücklich dar. Er weigerte sich, seine inspirierten Äußerungen sich selber zuzuschreiben, indem er sagte (Joh. 8, 28): „Ich tue nichts von mir selber, sondern, wie mich mein Vater gelehrt hat, so rede ich". Hier haben wir den Schlüssel zu der unübertroffenen Kraft, die der Meister im Gutestun ausübte, und die er seinen Jüngern einigermaßen mitteilen konnte.

Nichts tut heute mehr not als das Wiederaufleben jenes einfachen Vertrauens, das sich von der sogenannten Weisheit dieser Welt rückhaltlos abwenden und das Gemüt, das Christus Jesus so vollkommen ausdrückte, widerspiegeln kann. Die Christenheit hat Christus Jesus immer als ihren Wegweiser anerkannt; aber sie ist von dem Weg, den er ging und auf dem ihm seine unmittelbaren Jünger so treu nachfolgten, weit abgewichen. Ihrer falschen Auslegungen entkleidet, sind die Worte des großen Lehrers heute so klar und verständlich wie damals, als sie zuerst geäußert wurden. Es ist jedoch erforderlich, sich ohne Vorurteil in die Bibel zu vertiefen und eine gewisse Achtung vor seiner eigenen, gottgegebenen Fähigkeit zu haben, das göttliche Gemüt, das das ursprüngliche Wort inspirierte, widerzuspiegeln.

Christus Jesus machte klar, daß man nur durch Aufgeben falscher, materialistischer Annahmen in seinem rechten Gemüt sein und so mit dem göttlichen Gemüt oder dem Geist, der ihn beseelte, übereinstimmen kann. Die Verheißungen des Neuen Testaments sind denen gemacht, die die Wahrheit erkennen und leben. Es kann einer nur dann recht tun, wenn er weiß, was recht ist. In menschlichen Angelegenheiten scheint dies gewöhnlich eine Ansicht zu verlangen; aber es ist nicht immer der Fall. Wir drücken betreffs des Zusammenzählens einer Summe keine Ansichten aus. Ein altes Sprichwort sagt: „Zahlen lügen nicht." Wenn das Prinzip in Betracht kommt, was immer der Fall ist, kann ein rechter Weg gefunden werden, gleichviel wie verwickelt oder schwierig die Umstände zu sein scheinen mögen.

Dies verstehend, lernt der Christliche Wissenschafter das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne verwerfen und sich vom göttlichen Gemüt führen lassen. Zur Veranschaulichung: Ein junger Ingenieur, dem auf einem Ozeandampfer die Kühlanlage mit einer Ladung frischen Rindfleisches anvertraut war, geriet plötzlich in eine Notlage. Eine Ammoniakgasexplosion hatte den Machinenraum so mit Gasen erfüllt, daß man nichts sehen konnte. Alle Anwesenden wurden auf Deck an die Luft getrieben, und die Schiffsmaschinen liefen ohne Bedienung einfach weiter.

In diesem Augenblick erwählte sich der junge Christliche Wissenschafter das eine Gemüt zu seinem Führer. Er bedeckte sich den Kopf mit einem Handtuch und ging in den gaserfüllten Raum. Obgleich nicht zu sehen war, wo das Gas ausströmte, wurde er getrieben, ein gewisses Ventil unter den vielen vorhandenen zu schließen. Sofort hörte das Ausströmen des Gases auf. Als die Gase sich verflüchtigt hatten und die Schwierigkeit vorüber war, wurde entdeckt, daß das Gas an einer Stelle ausströmte, wo niemand es vermutet hätte. Es bestand daher kein Zweifel, daß die Weisheit verliehen worden war, gerade das Rechte zu tun.

Dies ist nur eine Veranschaulichung der immer anwendbaren Gegenwart des einen göttlichen Gemüts, das die Quelle aller rechten Ideen ist. Als Antwort auf die Frage: „Was ist das Gemüt?" schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 469 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Es kann nur ein Gemüt geben, weil es nur einen Gott gibt. Wenn die Sterblichen kein anderes Gemüt beanspruchten und kein anderes Gemüt annähmen, würde die Sünde unbekannt sein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

A Prince of Poets

ALL DAY LONG, lines and whole poems of Robert Herrick's have been running in my mind. They drive every other thought away, and I feel the need to urge everyone to discover afresh his indestructible poetry.

To begin with, what is so enlivening as a word used with imagination and yet with scrupulous economy? The word "active" in these lines which follow has such economy and imagination:

> Give me that man, that dares bestride
> The active sea-horse, and with pride
> Through that huge field of waters ride.

Every word in those lines carries its full weight; but "active" sets the passage afire with imagination. Neatness alone, without anything more, is just plain wearisome in poetry; and, I dare say, elsewhere, too. We need a larger, a more generous word than neatness to cover this clean-cut strictness joined so perfectly with wit and affection. Here is the same quality in his poem, "Upon a Black Twist, rounding the arme of the Countess of Carlile";

> I saw about her spotless wrist,
> Of blackest silk, a curious twist;
> Which circumvolving gently, there
> Enthrall'd her Arme, as Prisoner. . . .

It's a delight to find a thing put together with such care and ingenuity that the mind, roving over its parts repeatedly, finds more and more to admire and love.

Boldness is a quality seldom found in poetry of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. There is some of it in Byron; a little in W. H. Auden. But, when poets of later than the eighteenth century try to be bold, the result is often no more than roughness or a deliberate lack of control. Herrick is bold, but he is at the same time as sure of himself as a craftsman. Here is what I mean by boldness in poetry:

> What though the sea be calme? Trust
> to the shore:
> Ships have been drown'd, where late
> they danced before.

A dancing ship (even in the seventeenth century) is hard to imagine; and yet Herrick's tone of voice is so plausible, and the word so agreeably surprising, that we accept it without a murmur. We stretch our wits to accommodate it. We are convinced that he didn't choose "dancing" because it was the easiest word to find, but because it was thoroughly right. It is bold, but it is evolved by a mind which has nothing of irresponsibility about it.

Herrick satisfies a deep craving that we all have for what is well knit and fresh. In six lines, he can make a nobly-wrought and complete poem. One of his poems, "To Musick," is of only six lines:

> Begin to charme, and as thou stroak'st
> mine eares
> With thy enchantment, melt me into tears.
> Then let thy active hand scud o'er thy Lyre:
> And make my spirits frantick with the fire.
> That done, sink down into a silv'rie straine;
> And make me smooth as Balme and Oile
> againe.

We are reminded often by Hesrick that a subject may be totally conventional; a "set piece," such as Julia's beauty or an artificial convention such as "How Roses Came Red," can still be poetry of an unmistakable excellence. It is a "still life" which he paints; one must be ready to respond to what he produces, in its own terms. Such a set piece—a highly artificial invocation to Neptune, in this case—is the following:

> Mighty Neptune, may it please
> Thee, the Rector of the seas
> That my barque may safely runne
> Through thy watrie-region;
> And a Tunnie-fish shall be
> Offer'd up, with thanks to thee.

Delicacy and power are here. It is said of Mozart that he is so beautiful that no one can believe he is also strong. For his strength is like that of the watch-spring. This same kind of strength is characteristic of Herrick.

EDMUND SCOTT

The Lamplighter

> Watch the lamplighter of the skies
> following the sun to the west.
> No star escapes his stellar eyes
> no planet's sphere is left unblest.
>
> Giants of illumined heavens,
> the lamplighter and the mantled night,
> striding westward to horizons
> where day trails his waning light.
>
> The wild earth-flower, gently nodding,
> folds her petals to rest.
> Gone is the lamplighter
> into the west.

CARLTON LOWENBERG

No Such Mountains Were Ever Seen Before

A NARROW valley flanked on either side by huge mountains which rise up, sternly forbidding, like the outposts of an army, barring the entrance to some hallowed spot. This is, surely, the fitting place at which one should make one's acquaintance with the Dolomites. . . .

The first impression that we get of these mountains is that of their size; they strike us as being on a grander scale than we had supposed. Perhaps, because we had heard so much about the colour and weird forms of the peaks, we had overlooked their magnitude, but whatever the reason, there is no doubt that the first sight of these huge monsters, rising sheer from the valley, is wonderfully impressive. . . .

We had anticipated that it would be only at sunset or sunrise (principally the former) that we should see the extraordinary effects for which the Dolomites are famed, and that seen in the bright noonday sun they would appear to be much as other mountains are. But no light can ever make your Dolomite look like any other mountain; in the clearest sunlight, in drifting cloud, in gathering storm, or in the soft light of evening, it always retains its special characteristics, and could never be mistaken for one of the Swiss Alps, whilst at sunset and sunrise these mountains take on beauties that cannot be approached by any others. . . .

The delicacy of the colouring is exquisite; the tops of some of the peaks are of a soft, silvery grey, resembling the bloom one sees on fruit, while here and there on the ledges below appear splashes of delicate yellow or fawn colour. In the clear atmosphere it seems as if every niche and crevice were discernible, and the whole effect is that of exquisitely-designed filigree work, executed on a stupendous scale.

It must be confessed, however, that, generally speaking, the first impression of the Dolomites is that they are frankly impossible; no such mountains were ever seen before and surely will never be seen again; they seem to defy all rules, to conform in no way to any method, they assume all sorts of weird and grotesque shapes, and their colouring is almost inconceivable.—From "The Dolomites," by S. H. HAMER. (New York: John Lane.)

Charles Lamb's First Play

AT AN early age Charles Lamb was taken to his first play and his interest in the theater persisted through life. His devotion to the stage was not merely a passive enjoyment of the play as performed, but was really a satisfaction of impulses in him that resulted in his writing memorable pieces of criticism of play and actors, essays on principles of the drama and the theatre and other creative work of an original nature. Besides, there were the prologues and epilogues which he furnished for plays written by others, his own personal criticism of many contemporary plays, published and unpublished, and perhaps best of all, the intimate association with many actors and actresses which bore fruit in memorable conversations and numerous delightful stories.

The period was not a proud one in the production of new plays, but it was a golden age of acting and it may well be said that the glamour of London was its theatre. Covent Garden and Drury Lane—these were the names to charm. Around each of these two bright spots there were the darkness and the lowness of London's poor and criminal life but once over the threshold into the fairy-land of these theatres, the drab world outside was soon forgotten. The sights and sounds of the city seemed to come to their finest expression in these two theatres. What they must have been to many a charmed enthusiast has been lovingly described by Charles Lamb in his Elia essay, "My First Play."

"At the north end of Cross-court there yet stands a portal, of some architectural pretensions, though reduced to humble use, serving at present for an entrance to a printing-office. This old door-way, if you are young, reader, you may not know was the identical pit entrance to old Drury—Garrick's Drury—all of it that is left. I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders, recurring to the evening when I passed through it to see *my first play*. The afternoon had been wet, and the condition of our going (elder folks and myself) was, that the rain should cease. With what a beating heart did I watch from the window the puddles, from the stillness of which I was taught to prognosticate the desired cessation! I seem to remember the last spurt, and the glee with which I ran to announce it. . . .

"I remember the waiting at the door—not that which is left—but between that and an inner door in shelter—O when shall I be such an expectant again!—with the cry of nonpareils, an indispensable play-house accompaniment in those days. As near as I can recollect, the fashionable pronunciation of the theatrical fruiteresses then was, 'Chase some oranges, chase some numparels, chase a bill of the play"; chase *pro* chuse. But when we got in, and I beheld the green curtain that veiled a heaven to my imagination, which was soon to be disclosed—the breathless anticipations I endured! I had seen something like it in the plate prefixed to Troilus and Cressida, in Rowe's Shakespeare—the tent scene with Diomede—and a sight of that plate can always bring back in a measure the feeling of that evening. The boxes at that time, full of well-dressed women of quality, projected over the pit; and the pilasters reaching down were adorned with a glistening substance (I know not what) under glass (as it seemed), resembling—a homely fancy—but I judged it to be sugar-candy—yet, to my raised imagination, divested of its homelier qualities, it appeared a glorified candy! The orchestra lights at length arose, those 'fair Auroras'! Once the bell sounded. It was to ring out yet once again—and, incapable of the anticipation, I reposed my shut eyes in a sort of resignation upon the maternal lap. It rang the second time. The curtain drew up—I was not past six years old—and the play was Artaxerxes!—From "Charles Lamb and His Friends," by WILL D. HOWE, (New York: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Chickadee

> Black-crowned minister of faith,
> Teach me the simple creed
> That bids you trust a stranger's hand
> Holding the sunflower seed.
>
> You sing two notes of confidence,
> You perch with silent calm—
> Would that the world could understand
> The outstretched palm.

CATHERINE HAYDON JACOBS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944

Does Brazil's Fascist Tinge Portend Secret Military Agreements?

Official Foreign Policy Implies Anti-Fascism

Future South American peace hinges on synchronizing high voltage of two powerhouses of Argentina and Brazil—U. S. faces test in inter-American relations if Fascists operate under democratic banner.

How is Brazil dealing with the rise in Argentina of an openly fascist military dictatorship? From firsthand observation inside both countries, the following article makes a start toward assessing Brazil's foreign policy toward Argentina and other South American countries. The main point at issue is whether Rio's policy near home matches the democratic foreign policy that has made Brazil one of the fighting United Nations abroad.

Uncensored South America

Thirteenth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM PORTO ESPERANCA, Brazil—Looking upstream from this sleepy little river port in the center of South America you see a concrete span reaching westward toward Bolivia—but ending in mid-air.

Beneath the unfinished bridge flows the Paraguay River. Tied up along the bank are cargo vessels. Although this is a Brazilian port, most of the boats fly the pale blue and white ensign of Argentina.

Southward pulls the river toward Argentina, and eastward pulls the bridge toward Brazil, in a tugging of natural forces that epitomize the hidden currents of South American diplomacy.

Two Powerhouses

Brazil and Argentina are the two powerhouses. On the synchronizing of their high tension voltages may depend the peace of South America in years to come.

Argentina's present ruling clique of fascistic Army officers makes little effort to hide its aim not only to dominate the Argentine people, but to exert hegemony over adjacent countries. Official denials are of the tongue-in-cheek variety that are swept aside by actions.

Here in the remote reaches of the interior it is customary for men to speak out more freely than they do in the atmosphere of diplomatic niceties at Rio de Janeiro or in Buenos Aires.

"Now is the time to clean up the Argentine situation," is a characteristic comment by certain Brazilians, who were "feeling their oats" in the form of sleek new fighting planes and other weapons from the United States.

Talk of War

Long-time residents in the Brazilian Matto Grosso report that talk of coming war with Argentina is widespread and persistent.

Crossing from Brazil into Argentina on this trip, I found Argentine Army officers making almost no effort to disguise their main military preoccupation. It is the skyrocketing military might of Brazil.

President Farrell of Argentina, himself a General, recently brandished a sword when there was no apparent reason for such a gesture. In his speech on the first anniversary of the June 4 coup that gave control of Argentina's Government to the Army, he spoke near a 35-ton tank on display in a public plaza. This kind of tank was said by governmental spokesmen to be coming from Argentine factories "in great numbers."

It is in the logic of things military that any Army in control of a Government will use its political power to build up armed force. In Argentina today, the armament race is made imperative, from a strategic standpoint, by the rising of a new colossus on the northern frontier.

Argentina on Wrong Road

During many years the Argentine discounted Brazil. Easy-going and pacific, Brazil sprawled in the tropical sun, huge but harmless. Now Argentina no longer can indulge such fantasies.

Behind the Vargas dictatorship and keeping it in power is the Brazilian Army.

Behind Brazil's Army stands the productive power of the United Nations war machine.

Already Brazil is formidable on land, in the air, and at sea. Argentina has fallen far behind. This began when a short-sighted, reactionary Government took the wrong turn at Rio de Janeiro during historic consultations in January, 1942.

By banking on an Axis victory, Argentina's fascist-inclined nationalists lost leadership in Latin America. Brazil and Mexico became the new "great powers" of the southern lands. Argentina went into temporary eclipse.

Sun Shines on Brazil

The same shadow that fell across Argentina moved away from Brazil, leaving that land in a sudden burst of sunshine. Many observers who had been harboring doubts about intentions of the Vargas dictatorship, and saw in it unmistakable fascist tinges, adjourned their misgivings.

Had not Brazil cast its lot with the democracies?

Had not Brazilian secret police for years been breaking up Nazi Bunds in South Brazil?

Under the influence of such reasoning, the State Department in Washington, as well as nearly all agencies dealing publicly with Brazil, closed their eyes to the continuance of fascist techniques inside Brazil.

How far this "be nice to Brazil" attitude—to use a term coined in the State Department—has gone, is shown in a dispatch put out from Mexico City by such a liberal news agency as Allied Labor News. It is an extraordinary document, that can be deciphered only by applying to it a code built up from knowledge of the Brazilian censorship, the relations of labor in Brazil to the Government, and of Brazil's double-edged policy that is prodemocratic in foreign affairs and undemocratic in domestic affairs.

The dispatch reported that Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, made public messages that had been given to him in Brazil by the National Maritime Federation and a Rio de Janeiro industrial union. The messages were addressed to the workers of the Americas.

Reactionary Groups

Leading off with a reference to Brazil's stand "in the fight of all liberty-loving peoples against Nazi-Fascist barbarism," the messages have much to say about "domestic fascist and reactionary groups who for some time controlled our country and still persist in certain circles, sabotaging our war effort."

Throughout, these fascist elements are represented as outside the Vargas Government, and trying to undermine it.

In expressions which may have been heartfelt, but in any case were required of them by the whole tenor of the present Brazilian social structure and censorship, the Brazilian workers gave support to Dr. Vargas in his fight against fascism.

Señor Lombardo Toledano, a Mexican under no compulsion except his own conscience or any rules of diplomacy laid down by himself or his labor organization, picked up this theme and dealt with it significantly.

Labor Attitude

The first part of Señor Lombardo Toledano's comments coincided with the officially inspired attitude of Brazilian labor that the Vargas regime "is menaced by a domestic reactionary conspiracy linked to the profascist dictatorship in Argentina."

The Mexican labor leader then weighs into the scales other evidence, sifting it all through an attitude that is visibly giving to the Vargas regime the benefit of every possible doubt regarding its own apparently fascist actions.

As factual reporting, Señor Lombardo Toledano discloses that labor in Brazil, to quote the dispatch, "has no organizational freedom and arrests of labor spokesmen who overstep the bounds set by the Vargas Government are frequent."

He also notes that "Brazil's Constitution is literally fascist, modelled largely on Mussolini's 'Carta di Lavaro,'" as the dispatch puts it.

Against these points he weighs his own expectation that the fascist aspects of the Vargas regime may be set aside "by a complete revision" of the present Constitution "in the near future."

That is the hope expressed by many friends of Brazil.

Diplomatic Scene

So far in this series we have examined Brazil's internal politics and the broad lines of a world foreign policy that has made Brazil one of the fighting United Nations. It remains, in the field of Brazilian foreign policy, to ask how Rio de Janeiro views the diplomatic scene inside South America.

Talking about this with Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha at Rio de Janeiro, I found him surprisingly undisturbed over the Argentine situation.

"The custom of the world, and of men, is to forget," he said in his most urbane, smiling, and intimate manner. We were in his private office on the second floor of Itamarity Palace.

While he did not elaborate, the implication was that Argentina would again be accepted among the American nations, and that this interlude of obstructive diplomacy in Buenos Aires would be forgotten.

Dr. Aranha Alert

Recalling how Dr. Aranha struggled during the Rio consultations of 1942 to bring Argentina along, and how he publicly embraced Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú even after Argentina had tried to torpedo the meetings, you can see Brazilian moderation at work.

Toward Bolivia, Dr. Aranha during our latest talk also displayed great tolerance, but alert watchfulness.

In a mood of apparent optimism, he parried all questions that might have led into revealing discussion of the many serious diplomatic problems then before South America. He showed no disposition to go into such things even "off the record."

Dr. Aranha, long a popular Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, is generally regarded as the most democratic man in the Vargas Cabinet. It is an interesting study in mental atmospheres to meet him again after he has been for some years under the direct daily influence of the Vargas regime.

In Washington he dealt with us in the prevailing tradition of the free press.

In Rio de Janeiro this time he showed by many unmistakable signs that his thinking has been adjusted to the Vargas conception of the press, as well as of diplomacy. Such adjustments are required of any official who serves the regime.

Situation Outlined

Dr. Aranha's attitude toward Argentina could mean many things.

If he meant to pour oil on troubled waters, this gives indirect confirmation to the delicacy of Brazil-Argentine relations.

If his professed lack of concern over Argentina's present fascist swing indicates a basic understanding between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, far more serious questions arise.

For the immediate issue in South America is not one of peace or war in the foreseeable future. The burning issue is how far the fascist reaction inside South America will go, and what forms it will take.

We have seen that the present Brazilian Government has yet to prove itself opposed to essential fascism as an instrument of administration in Brazil itself. This is the point that too often and too easily slips out of the equation when praise is heaped on the Brazilian Government for its war against Nazis in Europe and in Brazil.

No fascist regime can tolerate the existence on its soil of other fascists.

Fascism by nature is intolerant of any opposition.

The total intolerance displayed by the Vargas regime toward any rival—fascist or democratic—is one of its most fascist features.

Core of Diplomacy

So the present core of South American diplomacy is found in these paradoxical questions:

1. Is Brazil's foreign policy inside South America as democratic as its foreign policy outside of South America?

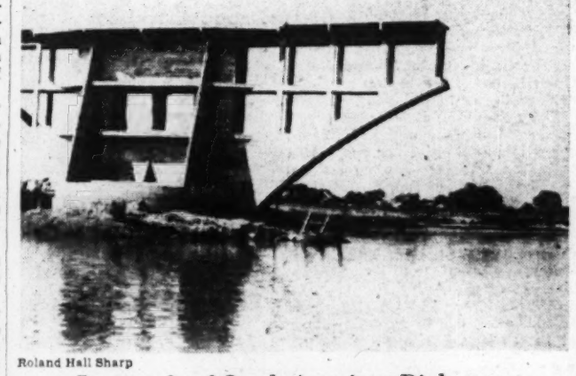
2. If so, does this intensify diplomatic tension with the openly fascist managers of Argentina's foreign policy?

3. If not, does the specter arise on the southern horizon of potential secret accords between fascist elements in the Armies of Brazil and of Argentina, with various smaller satellites drawn in?

This would be a supreme effort of military fascism to dig itself in against the postwar tidal wave of world democracy.

It also would thrust before the United States a disarmingly subtle and widespread test of Inter-American relations. For the fascists of South America would be operating at least in part under the banner of democracy, and would be armed with many weapons from the United States.

The answer lies with Brazil in the shaping of its South American diplomacy.



Roland Hall Sharp

Crossroads of South American Diplomacy

A Brazilian bridge, above, being built across the Paraguay River in the center of South America gives tangible form to an underlying diagram of continental relations. Brazil is reaching out westward to give landlocked Bolivia an outlet. Railway trains crossing this bridge will some day roll all the way to La Paz, Bolivia's capital 12,200 feet high in the Andes. Meanwhile the southward-flowing river pulls toward Argentina, which also for many years has had regular rail connections with Bolivia. Upper left, the railhead at Porto Esperança near the bridge. Upper right, a modernistic apartment building in São Paulo, eastern terminus of the Brazilian railway.

Mosquito Sets Flight Record

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 15—Six hours and 46 minutes by air from North America to the United Kingdom.

That, to date, is the record that tops all other records. It was made by one of the first Mosquito bombers to make the flight nonstop. Mosquitoes previously have made stops at Greenland or Iceland.

Another Mosquito bomber which took off at the same time on the same trip made the flight in 7 hours and 9 minutes. Both were Canadian-built craft, powered with American-built Rolls Royce Merlin engines.

Pilot of the plane which set the record was Wing Commander J. de L. Wooldridge, a Bomber Command pilot of Tonbridge, Kent, formerly a Mosquito Squadron commander with the Royal Air Force in England.

He bettered the previous Labrador-to-Britain flight of Capt. W. L. Stewart of the British Overseas Airways Corporation in a Liberator by 2 hours and 10 minutes.

The two Mosquito planes flew from Montreal to Goose Bay, Labrador, in 3¼ hours. Their nonstop Atlantic flight was made from there. The elapsed time for the full 3,100 miles from Montreal was only a few minutes over 10 hours, and neither aircraft exceeded the normal cruising speed throughout the journey.

U. S. Assault On Marianas Sets Record

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, June 15 — Attacks by American carrier-borne planes, battleships, and other naval units against Japanese-held southern Marianas from June 10 to 13 was the most prolonged task-force assault against any single group of Japanese bases in recent Central Pacific actions. This was disclosed by a communiqué from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters.

This prolonged presence of major United States' naval units in waters formerly dominated by the Japanese, at Guam, Saipan, and Tinien, is regarded as a convincing demonstration of United States' naval striking power. It has been made doubly impressive by the simultaneous disclosure that other naval units were hitting the southern Kuriles at the same time.

The bombardment of the Matsuwa Island, 1,200 miles from Tokyo, June 12 and 13 marks the closest approach of our warships since Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's raid April 18, 1942.

It demonstrates the ability of the Pacific Fleet to carry out simultaneous attacks at widely separated sectors on the Pacific war front and also exemplifies the use of versatile striking power to keep the harassed Japanese guessing where their resistance should be marshalled.

Although the chain of islands extending southward from Japan to the southern Marianas offers the enemy convenient ferry bases by which to rush aerial reinforcements to Saipan and Tinian, there is no indication in today's communiqué that the Japanese have been able or willing to invest more planes in defending the southern Marianas after losing so heavily in the week-end action.

Tests Show Effectiveness Of U. S. Chemical Warfare

Smoke generator blots out an entire valley within a few minutes—Machine successful at Salerno—Improved flame thrower highly efficient against Japanese—Fire bombs perfected.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Three notable developments of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army were the subject of demonstration to the press this week.

Each of the three has already been of great service in the war and together they belie the common impression that the work of Chemical Warfare Service is merely that of keeping the United States prepared for gas warfare.

The devices were worked out by the Standard Development Company, a fully-owned research and development subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.).

First to be shown was the smoke generator. Eight of these large truck-conveyed machines were put in operation in a scheduled New Jersey valley while onlookers watched from a hill-top. Within a few minutes the entire valley had been blotted from view.

Improved Smoke Generator

The smoke generator was first developed for the protection of shipyards, airplane plants, and other vulnerable spots in the United States and also for the protection of Army equipment well behind the battlelines. Similar smoke covers are used by the Germans and British to blanket industrial areas from air attack.

But they soon proved highly useful as cover for attack and for front-line defense. The Salerno beachhead for instance, it is now disclosed, was kept under a vapor blanket by these generators almost steadily for three months, so that the Germans could see no specific targets to shoot at.

A single generator can in an hour produce a fog of vapor about a mile square and a quarter of a mile deep. The vapor, which is not true smoke, is composed of billions of tiny droplets or "airosoles," and is no more noxious than a heavy fog.

Research on this work was directed by the National Defense Research Committee under the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

There were three major problems. The first was to determine the best size of droplet or airosole for reflecting light. Second was to figure how fast it should be nozzled into the air. Third was to find a liquid whose droplets would hang in the air longest without evaporating.

La Mer and Langmuir Help

Earliest work on the problem was done by Dr. Victor Kuhn La Mer of Columbia. Then N. D. R. C. took it to Dr. Irving Langmuir of General Electric, who figured the proper size of droplet and the proper nozzle speed. Then the problem was taken to Standard Development, which figured out a cheap liquid and designed the machine, which heats it to the proper high temperature and then projects it. Standard's knowledge of thermal cracking was useful here. Manufacture of the generator then went to the Heil Company of Milwaukee.

The flame thrower and the incendiary bomb are both improvements on German equipment, and get their superiority from the use of "thickened fuel," or gasoline with a binder. The new flame thrower has been used with appalling effectiveness in the Pacific against Japanese pill boxes.

The old device threw a billowing flame; the new one actually projects burning gobs of thickened fuel to a much greater distance and when it is turned off the fuel continues to burn on and around the target. Gasoline has an extremely high b. t. u. content per pound.

The new incendiary bomb does not produce a temperature as high as the 3,000 degrees of the German magnesium bomb. But it is more dstructive. After it lights, it explodes and hurls its flaming fuel, the thickened gasoline, in a burning cheesecloth sock, which spatters gobs of burning goo as much as 100 yards.

Simulating Enemy Villages

Vast care was taken in the development of this bomb. A village was built in the Utah desert, partly of Japanese and partly of German-type houses, accurate imitations not only as to construction and materials but even down to the furnishings of the interior and the spacing of the buildings.

A factory in Jamestown, N. Y., made the furniture on Japanese and German designs. A courier went to Hawaii and bought up tatami mats from Japanese residents for the experiments. Forts, Liberators, and Mitchells then thundered over the village dropping both the old-style magnesium bombs and the new-style oil bombs, for comparative results.

The importance of this development lies in the fact that although at the beginning of the war most bomb-loads were high explosives, today nearly 50 per cent of a typical bomb-load is incendiaries.

In addition there were shown colored signal grenades, which gave off red, pink, green, blue, and violet smoke in large amounts.

Chemical Warfare Service is one of the youngest branches of the Army. Born during World War I, it was made a permanent branch of the regular Army only in 1920. It supervises the development of its own material, from the test tube to the battle test, manufactures its own weapons in four arsenals, and operates its own finished weapons on the battlefield.

New Army Plane

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Army pulled open a crack in the curtain of secrecy over some of its newer plans yesterday, but nobody is going to start duplicating them right off from detailed information.

The new jet-propulsion plane being manufactured by Bell Aircraft Company and powered by General Electric Company engines has been designated the P-59A and named the Airacomet.

On the A-26 Invader, the announcement was limited to the fact that the new plane is a light bomber, an improvement of the A-20 Havoc which has been used extensively in combat, and is manufactured by the Douglas Aircraft Company.

The announcement also disclosed the Bell Company is producing a new fighter, the P-63, King Cobra, described as a larger and improved version of the P-39 Airacobra.

The recently announced P-61 Black Widow, night fighter of Northrup Aircraft, Inc., is powered by two 2,000 horsepower Pratt and Whitney engines equipped with four-bladed Hamilton standard propellers; it has twin fuselages, twin tails, weighs over 25,000 pounds, is armed with 20-mm. cannon and 50-caliber machine guns, carries new night-fighting devices, has a crew of two or three men, and "has long-range and effective speed-and-climb characteristics."

Chemicals at Anzio

BAYWAY, N. J., June 15 (AP)—Disclosing that the Anzio beachhead had been supplied for three months under a protective cloud of machine-made fog, Brig. Gen. Alden H. Waitt of the chemical warfare service said June 13 that the Germans had failed thus far to bomb successfully any smoke-protected port in the Italian theater.

The General said German fliers shot down over Algiers could not believe that they had failed to hit the harbor, but instead had dropped their bombs harmlessly at the edge of the fog created over the city. He added that the same was true of Salerno, Naples, and other important points.

At Anzio, he explained, a constant fog cover was maintained over the little harbor and the main arteries for truck transportation which supplied the troops. He credited the smoke machine with having saved thousands of lives.

"Reports have not yet been received from the French invasion coast," he said, "but soon we will be hearing that smoke has protected our beaches and supply operations there."

New Zealand Accepts Bid to Monetary Parley

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 15 (Reuter)—D. J. Sullivan, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister, announced yesterday acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in the United Nations monetary conference opening at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1.

Walter Nash, Finance Minister, will lead the New Zealand delegations.

Africa: Multi-Facet Question Mark

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 15—The return of Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts from the recent conference of British Commonwealth Premiers in London is being eagerly awaited. Just before leaving for the meeting, Marshal Smuts referred in a speech to "justice for South Africa and Africa," and to the "haphazard and wasteful colonial setup in Africa." Capetowners want to know whether he raised these subjects in London and, if so, what was the result.

The Future:

Africa, formerly "the Great Dark Continent" and the "Continent of Great Misunderstandings," now is the "Continent of Great Opportunities" and the "Continent of Great Responsibilities," according to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones.

It also is the "Great Question Mark Continent."

The problem of postwar Africa is as complex as the collective mentality of mankind. Its maze of political, economic, racial, cultural, and evolutionary ramifications would baffle even Theseus and Ariadne's silken thread.

Properly speaking, there is not one "Africa," but dozens.

For example, there are French and Spanish North Africa, French West Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Union of South Africa, former Italian Africa, white Africa, Negro Africa, free Africa, half-free Africa, subject Africa, and so on.

Each of these "Africas" has its own physical characteristics, its own cultural development, its own historical experience, and, to a large extent, its own racial identity.

Obviously each must be considered individually.

Yet there is one problem common to the continent as a whole which the United Nations will have to solve soon after the end of the war, because it is inextricably bound up with the future security of the world.

Problem of Colonies Vital

This is the problem of hegemony, or, to put it more directly, of "colonies."

Africa south of the Sahara is, apart from the independent states of Ethiopia, Liberia, and the Union of South Africa, under the control of various European powers.

These powers, in the order of the extent of their territory, are Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain.

Now the question is:

Shall some form of international control be exercised over this area, with its imagination-staggering resources and its great military value, or shall it remain under the jurisdiction of these oddly assorted and potentially rival powers?

Much has been said pro and con by various organizations and individuals, but thus far official Allied documents either have ignored the subject or have been ambiguous.

The British Labor Party suggests that the present colonial administrations be carefully supervised by an international colonial commission.

Marshal Smuts has talked of having the colonies governed by regional councils, comprising neighboring powers and nations with valid related interests.

And the American Committee on Africa, the War and Peace Aims has suggested in a comprehensive report that something comparable to the mandate system of the League of Nations be established.

Plea for Status Quo

On the other hand, an influential segment of British and European opinion has made eloquent pleas for maintenance of the status quo, with some slight modifications.

Alfred Wigglesworth, the British writer, has summed up this point of view in this way:

"Any idea of a condominium or joint rule will be unacceptable to those powers which have already had a hand in establishing a system of government. It is fully recognized that essential differences exist in each control and that each power might learn lessons from the others, but, on the whole, the aims of the governing powers are sufficiently in harmony to justify their continuing to rule the territories they have already colonized."

In some quarters, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's famous remark, "I have not become His Majesty's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," has been interpreted as a similar expression.

Which point of view is correct?

The United Nations must decide.

And they must decide with courage and wisdom, bearing in thought not only the problem of world security, but civilization's grave responsibility toward the numerous tribes and races of Africa in their varying stages of development toward self-government.

Correction

On June 9 it was said in this space that an estimated 17,500,000 homes in Germany had been destroyed by Allied bombs. This figure was intended to represent the number of prewar homes in Germany, a nation of 70,000,000 population. The number of homes estimated to have been destroyed should have been given as 4,375,000.

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STAMFORD WHITE PLAINS PORT CHESTER

Women Leaders Plan Steps To Assume Vital World Jobs

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Representatives of 75 national women's organizations went back to their communities today after an all-day meeting at the White House resolved to take "every step" within their power "to further the active participation of qualified women in positions of responsibility pertaining to the conduct of public affairs, national and international."

The 200 women carried with them blanks on which they are to nominate qualified women as candidates for places at future international conferences and on national policy-making bodies.

A summary statement adopted by the conferees said:

"Current developments make this the crucial moment for women and women's organizations to press for the inclusion of qualified women as United States delegates and advisers to international conferences and as members of national policy-making bodies.

Summary Statement

"Therefore, we, as a group of 200 representative women, meeting in Washington at the White House on June 14, 1944, express our conviction that women should take definite action now in order to implement the significant statements of women leaders the world around, to see that women have a share in national and international planning, to see that women's proper contributions are made 'in giving all the world a chance to envision something a little better than has been known before.'"

The meeting was organized by Charl O. Williams, Director of Field Service for the National Education Association, with the co-operation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Though there were several male observers present from various government departments, only one man addressed the group. He was G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, who foresaw wider opportunities for women in jobs under the State Department in the next few months. When the women tried to pin him down, he refused to say specifically what they would be. At the present time, he reported, there are seven women foreign service officers and 12 women officers in the Auxiliary Service started during the war.

Mrs. Rohde Speaks

Following Mr. Shaw on the program, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark, scoffed at his optimism, likening the State Department's acceptance of women to "our outlawry of war." "Both," she said, "are admirable ideas."

Mrs. Rohde described women as naturally fitted to aid in re-establishing the scattered families of Europe and getting food and clothing to them. "Women are always the housekeepers and when it's moving day, men usually go A. W. O. L.—fortunately, only temporarily," she said.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, Vice-President of the New York Herald Tribune bemoaned as a "major tragedy" the failure of the United States to draft women during the war "into whatever service they could perform.

"Perhaps," she added, "the men who have opposed this will see the need of drafting them in increasing numbers for postwar policy-making."

Women's job today, she said, is to convince men that it is going to be a comfort to have them in business. "We will be giving men the assistance they need," she said. "They will not be easily persuaded of this, but that ought not to bother us."

Mrs. Reid took women to task for "never being ambitious enough to go to the top," but predicted that the idea of liberation has brought to the world "a great intellectual concept" that is "interrupting old thought patterns."

No New Organization

No new women's organization grew out of yesterday's meeting since it was pointed out that there is already a committee on the participation of women on postwar planning, headed by Dr. Emily Hickman, of New Brunswick, N. J.

A continuation committee, selected to see that the roster is completed and gets to its proper destination will have as members, in addition to Miss Williams, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director of the American Association of University Women; Miss Elisabeth Christman, Executive Secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League and Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau.

Closing the session, Mrs. Roosevelt called the meeting "the first step in setting our house in order that we may be able to do the things that need to be done."

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Jones Approves St. Lawrence Bill

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, in a letter to Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont June 14 urged immediate approval of the Senator's bill to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

Senator Aiken placed the letter before the Senate, together with a similar expression which Mr. Jones addressed to the House Rivers and Harbors Committee in 1941.

The letter to Senator Aiken asserted that as a result of "extensive studies that the Department of Commerce has made, the Department has always supported this project and I personally feel, as you do, that this undertaking will greatly strengthen our national economy."

Recalling his prior support of the project as a national-defense measure, Mr. Jones said he was "equally convinced that it is an invaluable asset in any program of postwar production and commerce. I am sure that the approval of S. 1385 (Senator Aiken's bill) at this time is highly desirable so that we shall be ready to move ahead with construction as soon as conditions permit."

Scotland Yard Man Heads Rome Police

NEW YORK, June 15 (CBS)—The first man to raise the Union Jack in Rome when the Allies entered the city, a former chief inspector at Scotland Yard, has been made police chief in the Italian Capital, said a London broadcast recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station early June 14.

He now has more than 25,000 police and troops under his command, the "Message From Rome" added.

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Sports News

Patty Berg Out to Keep Golf Crown

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Marine Lieut. Patty Berg was trying to recapture her golden swing in practice rounds at the Park Ridge Golf Course today before facing some of the strongest competition in her career in defense of her women's Western Open title next week.

Out of action since late in 1941 when she was severely injured in an auto accident, freckle-faced Patty reappeared on the golf scene last year to win the Western Open as well as the inaugural Tam O'Shanter women's tournament.

But since she joined the Marines last fall, her golf has been limited to a few exhibition features, and now she has to make a comeback all over again if she wishes to successfully defend her open championship—the wartime's No. 1 crown—from a field of nearly prewar caliber.

Among her outstanding opponents will be "Babe" Didriksen Zaharias, Dot Germaine of Philadelphia, Catherine Fox of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Dot Kirby of Atlanta, Ga.; Texans Polly Riley of Fort Worth and Mrs. M. B. Killian of San Antonio; Marjorie Row of Anniston, Ala.; Margaret Gunther of Memphis, Tenn., and Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Iowa.

Some 120 women are expected to tee off Monday in an 18-hole qualifying round to determine 32 places in the match play championship bracket.

Three of Patty's most dangerous foes appear to be Mrs. Zaharias, winner of the 1940 Western Open, who now reports that she is at the peak of her game; Miss Germaine, 1943 Western Amateur queen, and Miss Kirby, who forced the rallying Patty to the 36th and last green before being beaten in the final of the open last year.

Betty Jameson, of San Antonio, former National and Western champion, will miss the meet to stay in a war job, and no entry has been received from Betty Hicks, the Californian who owns the duration national title.

As a tune-up for the 15th annual open, Lieut. Berg and Mrs. Zaharias will pair with Pvt. Chick Harbert of the Army Air Forces and Storekeeper Mike Stolarik of Great Lakes, Ill., in an exhibition at Park Ridge Sunday.

Miss Betz Seems To Be Standing On Shaky Ground

DETROIT, June 15 (AP)—Defending Champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles seemed on unsteady ground today as three Californians and a Floridan battled for final berths in the national clay court tennis championships.

Miss Betz, bothered by her shoulder, faced third-seeded Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., in the semifinals, the winner to tackle the survivor of a match between second-ranking Doris Hart of Miami and fourth-seeded Mary Arnold of Los Angeles.

All came through in straight sets yesterday except Miss Betz, who was compelled to rally magnificently to eliminate 16-year-old Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, fifth seeded in the tournament and eleventh-ranking nationally, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Meanwhile, in the men's division, top-seeded Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Coral Gables, Fla., and second-ranking Billy Talbert of Indianapolis continued to make a show of the field. Segura, winning two matches with the loss of six games, was listed to meet unseeded Jack McManis of Los Angeles in the quarter-finals today. Talbert was paired with sixth-seeded Hubert Manire of Detroit.

Segura advanced with a 6—3, 6—1 decision over Bill Sayres, Detroit High School boy, and Talbert blanked Lieut. A. W. Angstadt of the Grosse Ile, Mich., Naval Air Station, 6—0, 6—0.

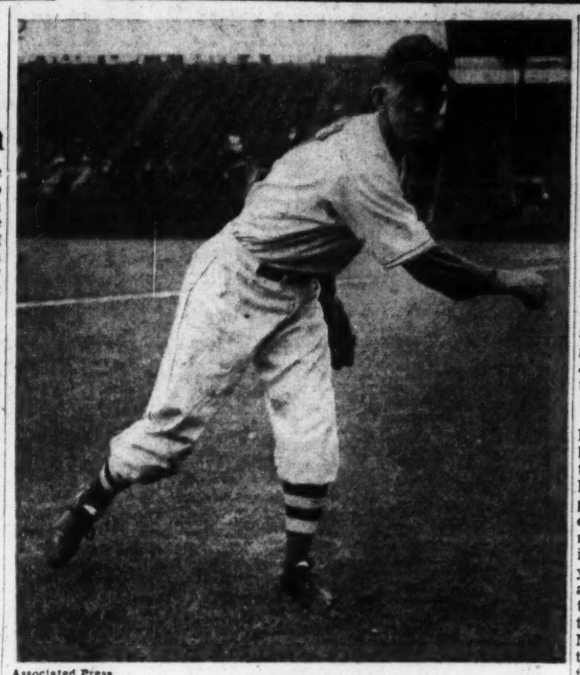
Other men's pairings were third-seeded Pfc. Fex Norris of Lansing, Mich., and Buckley Field, Colo., vs. Ram Rotberg of Bay City, Mich., and Alph Dilley of Cleveland vs. Wendell Chapin of Bay City.

Miss Betz, who dropped a total of six games while winning the 1943 tournament in eight straight sets, lost 15 games to the smooth-stroking Ohio girl before she pulled out the match. Miss Fry, who bowed in love sets to the champion in their only other meeting in 1942 at Forest Hills, was one game from victory when she led the second set, 6—5. Miss Betz prevailed largely through superior service.

Miss Arnold ousted Nancy Corbett of River Forest, Ill., 1943 runner-up to Miss Betz, 6—0, 6—1, and Miss Hart put out sixth-ranking Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., 6—1, 6—4. Miss Bundy's victim was Constance Clifton of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., 6—2, 6—1.

New Champion

Betty Rosenquest of Rollins College and New York is the new college girls' singles tennis champion, following her defeat yesterday of the defending titlist, Judy Atterbury of Wellesley and New York. The scores were 7—5, 4—6, 6—3. Miss Atterbury later teamed with Norma Meister of Curry College to take the doubles title, defeating Miss Rosenquest and Lillian Lopaus of Rollins 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.



Associated Press

Makes Auspicious Debut

Francis J. (Red) Barrett made his first appearance as a Red Sox hurler an effective one yesterday when he rescued the surging Sox after Emmett O'Neill's wildness had put them in a hole in the second inning. Barrett gave the Athletics only seven hits in 7⅔ innings of relief pitching and got credit for the 6-4 victory in the first half of the doubleheader which was swept by Boston.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Crowded Meeting

From the standpoint of executive talent, one of the most thickly populated meetings of the baseball year will take place around the middle of September. At that time Commissioner K. M. Landis will call together representatives of all major outfits within mathematical reach of the World Series.

Of course, very likely only the Cardinals will be sent an invitation in the National League, although you never can tell. Perhaps either the Pirates or Reds, or both, will be heard from in the campaign's second half. Removal of a couple of Cards by the draft could make a big difference.

Four Games

But for the American League, an all-time record attendance may be written into the minutes of the meeting. Certainly all signs point in that direction. Never before in the history of big league ball has a circuit been so closely bunched at the mid-June mark. The other day it was a mere four games from top to bottom.

As anyone in contact with the situation is aware, this is no freak of the spring. It is apt to continue right through into fall. Nowhere is there a standout team, blessed with the steady balance of a peacetime contender.

It is nothing for a club to slide from second to seventh in four or five days, or to move as quickly in the opposite direction. One ball player told the story when he said: "Lose a double-header this year and you drop three or four slots."

Final Week

There have been tight races in the past, of course. But usually they involve no more than three clubs, and generally only two. You almost always can figure that at least a couple of clubs will be far off the pace by late June, with interest confined to the first division.

But unless the draft goes to work on a number of key men in the league, the boys are apt to be battling for that World Series coin right down to the final week in September—and battling from first to eighth, not just from first to third. This is a happy circumstance for the club owners, who thrive on the click of the stiles.

Said Connie Mack: "Nobody seems to have good pitching, nor has anyone a batting order loaded with power. Furthermore, nowhere in the minors can you buy yourself either of these assets. It looks like a real good race all the way."

* * *

It develops that Dick Callahan, the New Orleans schoolboy pitching sensation recently signed by the Red Sox, was a much sought-after young man. The competition for his signature was as close as the pennant race in the American League. Bill McKechnie, who has an eye for pitchers, was interested. After a workout at Detroit, the young southpaw listened to an attractive offer from W. O. Briggs, who gave Dick Wakefield $52,000 in cash and a $4,000 automobile not long ago.

The Dodgers, too, had a man on Callahan's trail; and what eventually influenced the New Orleans prep school ace to cast his future with the Boston club, remains a mystery at this writing. Mr. Briggs certainly was capable of matching Tom Yawkey's check book. Perhaps the conversation of George Torporcer, who made the trip to New Orleans for the Red Sox, had something to do with it.

Anyhow, the youngster, who is 17, could demand a few extra thousands in these times, because he is physically unfit for military service. He has difficulty with his left knee, his pivot knee, which he has assured the Sox does not interfere with his pitching.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	332	McBride	244
Johnson	312	Bucher	241
Fox	310	Culberson	221
Tabor	302	Metkovich	214
Cronin	272	Conroy	200
Partee	265	Lake	133
Newsome	257	Lazor	100
Wagner	256		

Braves

Holmes	318	Macon	252
Phillips	293	Workman	222
Klutts	284	Hofferth	180
Ryan	281	Clemens	176
Nieman	260	Wietelmann	175
Masi	257	Etchison	169
Ross	256	Sandlock	083

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Barrett	1	0	O'Neill	2	3
Hughson	8	2	Woods	2	4
Ryba	6	1	Johnson	0	2
Haumann	4	1	Terry	0	3
Bowman	4	3	Lake	0	0
Judd	2	1			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	2	Klopp	0	1
Tobin	7	3	Cardoni	0	2
Andrews	5	4	Lindquist	0	0
Barrett	4	7	Hicker	0	0
Javery	3	8			

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	30	23	.566
1	Boston	28	23	.549
2½	Detroit	27	25	.519
4	New York	23	24	.489
4½	Chicago	22	24	.478
5	Cleveland	25	28	.472
5	Washington	24	27	.471
6	Philadelphia	22	27	.449

Results June 14

Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 3.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 11, Cleveland 3.
New York 6, Washington 2.

National League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	34	15	.694
4½	Pittsburgh	26	20	.565
8	Cincinnati	26	23	.531
9	New York	25	24	.510
10½	Brooklyn	24	26	.480
13	Boston	23	30	.451
14½	Philadelphia	19	27	.413
15½	Chicago	16	28	.364

Results June 14

St. Louis 10, Chicago 9.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2 (11 Inns.).
Other games postponed.

Red Barrett, Woods Get Winning Habit at Fenway

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In baseball, the winning habit is something to behold. After a while everybody gets into the spirit of the thing.

Take, for example, the situation at Fenway Park. As the pennant-starved Red Sox rolled up their seventh and eighth straight victories yesterday in the series with the Philadelphia Athletics, 6-4 and 5-0, a couple of comparative strangers were instrumental in edging Joe Cronin half a game closer to the front-running Browns.

Barrett Wins

In the opener, Francis "Red" Barrett, rescued from the Columbus Redbirds to help Cronin in this drive toward an American League flag, hiked out of the bull pen to relieve Emmett O'Neill and earned his first triumph. Although reached for seven hits in the 7⅔ innings he worked, the redhead yielded only one run. He showed a good curve ball, had an adequate fast ball and could get both of them over the plate. With Red and Mike Ryba lurking in the bull pen, the Red Sox, apparently, are going to be rather well protected against enemy uprisings at the plate.

In the second game, which lifted the Sox to within one contest of the St. Louis club George "Pinky" Woods stepped out and pitched his second victory and his first shutout. George, of course, is no stranger to the Fenway family. But the sight of the fellow winning a ball game had become rare indeed. He had been wild in previous appearances. But Cronin's encouraging shouts of "Get mad, George!" early in yesterday's contest, as the hurler struggled to locate the plate, bore fruit.

Tighter Infield

Thus, the Cronin system has now worked beautifully, in successive series, against the Yankees and Athletics. Everything Joe tries,—well, almost everything—seems to work. The pitching has been beyond his fondest expectations and the boys have been hitting in more than enough runs. Too, the Skipper has seen his infield defense tighten on the left side. With Jimmy Bucher at third base, able to range far to his left, Skeeter Newsome is therefore able to play closer to second base and protect that hole through the middle of the diamond.

The Red Sox are even running bases like a serious contender. Metkovich and Fox worked the double steal to help Woods, and Cronin stole his first bag later in the same game.

Because this Sox club lacks the balance and power of some peacetime outfits of the Cronin regime, everybody looks on, expecting at any moment to see it fall apart at the seams. Yet it keeps winning. This is a war year, unpredictable. Situations change rapidly and without notice. But today the Sox look good enough to win the pennant. More power to them!

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves were rained out last night at Philadelphia . . . They return to Braves Field Saturday and Sunday for a pair of double-headers with the New York Giants . . . The Red Sox, meanwhile, move into Washington for a series with the Senators, tomorrow's and Saturday's games being scheduled under the Griffith Stadium lights . . . Metkovich's hitting streak ended at 16 games in yesterday's opener, but he came back with two safeties in the nightcap.

* * *

When asked how he felt when big Bob Johnson, once one of his boys, stepped up to the plate in a Sox uniform and beat his A's, Connie Mack replied: "Well, if somebody has to beat me, there isn't anyone I'd rather see do it than Robert." . . . Johnson is a real team player, a ball player's ball player, the sort who puts victory ahead of personal averages . . . Cronin picks him as the spark of the club.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Ancient history lesson: Moved by the furore over Mel Harder's 200th major league victory this spring, Ernie Lanigan looked over his records and found the near-misses included 198 victories by Bullet Joe Bush, 197 each by Larry French, Al Orth, Dazzy Vance, and Rube Waddell, 196 by Babe Adams, and 195 by Adolfo Luque and Bob Shawkey . . . Ralph A. Reddick of Blanchester, Ohio, who also finds interesting items in old baseball books, reports that Wilbert Robinson caught for Baltimore in four different leagues—the old American Association (major league) in 1890-91, Ned Hanlon's National League Orioles until 1900, John McGraw's American League team in 1901-02, and the Eastern League Orioles in 1903 . . . But L. Earl Moseley went him one better by pitching for Youngstown, Ohio, in three leagues in as many years—Ohio and Pennsylvania, 1911; Central, 1912, and Inter-State, 1913.

* * *

The two-game U. of Michigan-Western Michigan baseball series this week end recalls to tub-thumper Homer Dunham the first meeting between those schools in 1915 . . . Two budding major league hurdlers, George Sisler and Ernie Kob, pitched a 14-inning scoreless tie . . . Sisler gave the Broncos one hit, made by Jud Hyames, now Western's athletic director, and made both of Michigan's safe blows off Kob.

* * *

Vaughn Hazen, Rochester rookie, had made only two hits in 17 times at bat when the Red Wings went to play an exhibition at the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Center . . . As he went to the plate the first time, a teammate remarked: "You ought to hit pretty well again semi-pro pitchers." . . . Hazen did, a 400-foot homer on the first pitch . . . After he circled the oases a veteran commented: "All you needed was to hit against some good big league pitching." . . . When Hazen earned the Sampson pitcher was Hal White, formerly of the Tigers, he became jittery and popped up on the next try . . . "I was so busy studying that big leaguer's style I just couldn't keep my eye on the ball," he explained . . . Last Saturday Prexy Shag Shaughnessy of the International League fined Baltimore's Blas Monaco 25 dollars for some slight offense. That night Monaco socked two homers and the next day he hit another.

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Harriman Cautions on Haste In Social Security Scope

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Social security can come too fast and it can come in a way which, among other things, will regiment medicine, Henry I. Harriman, representative of American employers at the recent International Labor Conference at Philadelphia, told the Executives' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Mr. Harriman, who is Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association and a former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, made this comment on social security recommendations of the labor conference.

These included proposals of a comprehensive national system of compulsory sickness insurance or the alternative of public medical care, financed by special taxes and making medical service free to all, like public education.

Demand for all-inclusive social security laws stood second at the conference only to means of obtaining high levels of employment, Mr. Harriman said.

"The Beveridge scheme for minimum security from the 'cradle to the grave' was, if anything, outdone at Philadelphia," he continued. "This demand came from every part of the world. South America, Australia, New Zealand and the small occupied nations of Europe were, if anything, more insistent upon the enactment of social security laws than were the United States or Great Britain.

"In fact, in some countries it was perfectly evident that the employers were supporting this demand feeling that it would be, in part, a substitute for increased wages. These employers agreed that as every employer must pay social security taxes, such taxes in no way handicapped one employer in his competition with another.

"The workers, of course, wanted increased pay, but they were even more anxious for minimum security in case of sickness, accident, unemployment and old age.

"The American employers were frankly surprised at the universality of the demand for all-inclusive social security laws. It was their feeling, as it is mine, that such laws must come as a matter of evolution and I personally voted against the final resolution feeling that it went too far and too fast.

"Now that I am back from Philadelphia and have an opportunity to view the conference with better perspective, I feel that the employers of the United States must face the demand for social security laws of broad scope; and if they are wise, they should not try to stop their enactment, but should guide them into sound and reasonable form.

"Social security can come too fast, and it can come in a way which, among other things, will regiment and restrict medicine. Such laws also raise the problem as to whether their cost should be met through reserves, as in the case of life insurance, or whether their cost each year should be met by the assessment levied during that year.

"It was the general feeling at Philadelphia that reserves set up to pay social security benefits are of doubtful wisdom and that the costs each year must be met by assessments made in that same year."

'Hoo's There?"

United States Coast Guard

Owl "Guards" Plane

Naturally camouflaged for duty in its native North, a speckled white owl guards a Coast Guard plane while the Coast Guard is busy guarding coasts.

Wise Old Owl 'Joins' U. S. Coast Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH POLE, Earth, June 15—Latest volunteer for duty with the United States Coast Guard is "Hoo Hoo," shown in the accompanying photograph; he's not asleep, really; he's just squinting at the Arctic sun, or was it the flash of the peripatetic photographer's camera?

This snapshot is one of the latest caught by the eagle-eyed lensmen of the Coast Guard, which guards Arctic and other coasts that are not necessarily bordering the United States.

Setting marks for the other uniformed services to shoot at, militarily as well as photographically speaking, the Guard offers evidence of excellent photographic craftsmanship in the selection of subjects, shooting them from the most interesting angle, and in the remarkable detail brought out in development and printing.

And the Guard's captions fit their pictures. Here's the one accompanying this:

"'Hoo Hoo,' as the boys on a Coast Guard cutter named him, is a white Arctic owl with black speckles and a sour puss. One day—way up there in the Far North—'Hoo Hoo' appeared out of the icefields and perched on the wing of an airplane lashed to the Coast Guard's deck. The crew promptly enlisted him as mascot. 'Hoo Hoo' with his frozen frown, seemed to disapprove of such foolishness, but he hung around. He liked the chow."

World-Order Plan Sought by Roberts

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said last night that "we shall soon have to substitute a military dictatorship for the individual liberties we have known" if the postwar world is composed of nations "who do as they please when powerful enough to impose their will."

"If we have the courage to cast our lot with men of other lands for world order," he said in a speech before the United Nations Council of Philadelphia, "let us do so wholeheartedly and in a way that will give some hope of success."

Earlier Justice Roberts referred to what he called "two milk-and-water resolutions passed by Congress" favoring international cooperation. "They have a purpose but no more," he said.

"If the United States is to live in a world of so-called sovereign nations, which means nations who do as they please when powerful enough to impose their will, then we must have a new kind of government. . . . We shall soon have to substitute a military dictatorship for the individual liberties we have known."

Senator Clark Back In Idaho Primary Lead

BOISE, Idaho, June 15 (AP)—Incumbent D. Worth Clark moved back into the lead today in Idaho's seesaw contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination, claiming a 10-vote margin over Glen H. Taylor, former troubadour cowboy.

With returns from Tuesday's primary election in from 715 of the 845 precincts, Senator Clark had 10,017 votes to 10,007 for Mr. Taylor.

The last previous tabulation had given Mr. Taylor a 14-vote lead and it was apparent that the victor may not be known until the official canvass starting June 24.

Complex Needs of Demobilization Explored by Willkie

Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, has written a series of seven articles on subjects which, in his judgment, the Republican Resolutions Committee and the convention should consider when they meet in Chicago this month to draft a party platform. The following on the economy of demobilization is the fourth of the series.

By Wendell L. Willkie

NEW YORK, June 15 — The American people believe in a life of enterprise and expansion by individual initiative. But all the talk today of a "return" to free enterprise and private initiative is merely an expression of feeling; not a solution of problems. We are not going to return to anything. We never go backward. We must press on—on to the days of demobilization and the complex economic problems they will bring.

The profound nature of the changes we must face is evident in the trend of affairs in Europe. Russia, with whom we are destined to have progressively closer economic relations, is a completely state-controlled economy. The aftermath of war will see a tremendous rise in Western Europe of state ownership of resources and industries—what we call state socialism. The problem is well illustrated in the question of what is to become of the big industries of France, which the Germans have taken from their former private owners. It is likely that a large portion of this French production will become state-owned.

The trend in Great Britain is becoming increasingly clear. Lord Woolton has just rendered an official report for the British Conservative Party which would take Great Britain far along the path of government control of industry.

The plain facts are that Europe and Great Britain are moving as they are in economic thinking because of an insistent demand on the part of those millions of men who labor but do not direct. They demand that they shall be protected against the hazards and unpredictable destruction of human values involved in the violent fluctuations of modern industrial life.

Bold Action Needed

We are facing the same situation here in the United States. And the full employment which has been created by war will make the demand for protection against postwar unemployment increasingly insistent. Already, looking to the future, men are asking: Must we have war to have jobs?

There is no doubt that the pressure of state-controlled economies in all the countries with which we must trade and live will in multiple, intricate and subtle ways inevitably affect our own society.

But because of our youth as a nation, our great geographical area, our natural resources, together with the enormous potency of our belief in the possibilities of the individual, our answer to the problems of demobilization will not be the complete controls of Russia or even the elaborate controls suggested for Great Britain.

Despite the pressure from without and the demands from within, we have an opportunity for a different answer. But only if we recognize the basic causes of unemployment and act with boldness and imagination to overcome them.

Industry, labor and government —local, state, federal—should set up a co-operative mechanism which will act as a clearing house for information and constructive programs. Through such a mechanism capital goods expenditures —such as the building of roads, public works, industrial plants— so important a factor in the wide fluctuations of our economic cycle, can be spread and leveled over the years. Plant location and appropriate housing can be rationalized to the end that congestion and distortion in our economic system may be prevented.

High Level of Employment

But we must be realistic enough to acknowledge that the best efforts of private industry, even supplemented by such intelligent co-operation, will not always be enough. In addition the Federal Government must exercise a countercyclical influence against depression in order to preserve a reasonably high level of employment.

Some of the obviously necessary measures to this end are: direction of the capital market to encourage a flow of new capital when depression threatens and to discourage it in the face of a boom; the undertaking of legitimate Government projects at Government expense, but by private contract, the moment depression sets in — projects, for instance, that will improve the health and welfare of the people, create new markets, new purchasing power; broad social insurances which will both protect the individual and help to stabilize consumer industries and agriculture.

But our basic answer to the problems of a demobilization economy, and one for which we are peculiarly fitted by temperament and natural circumstances, lies in our great productive ability. Our industry has performed a miracle of production in the goods of war. It waits eagerly to perform the same miracle in the goods of peace. The new automobiles, the new houses, new planes, new plastics, television, new uses for farm crops, new discoveries born of war research, all clamor to be developed. And the markets of the world will be waiting for them—that is if we do our full part to help stabilize the world.

Revision of Tax Laws

If our industry, however, is to develop its possibilities of postwar production to the best advantage of all, it must have certain releases and certain safeguards. Capital is necessary—risk capital that is ready to take a chance on the future.

Because we have failed while we fight to pay for the war to the full extent of our ability through an adequate tax program, it is going to be impossible to have any early general reduction of taxes when the war is over. But there should be a drastic revision of the tax laws to encourage risk capital for new investment and new ventures.

Also, in order that industry may function venturesomely, new and effective methods must be found for counteracting and controlling the tendency toward monopoly and monopolistic prices. They are the Trojan horse of the free enterprise system and in essence a protective device by men and industries who want to escape the hazards and penalties which are the counterpart of the opportunities the system offers.

Co-operation Essential

Under such releases, under such safeguards, our genius for production will go a long way toward solving the problems of a demobilization economy. There will be employment; there will be good wages; there will be goods to buy. There will be better living for all.

Add to this Government's part in the picture and the sincere co-operation of industry, labor, and government to distribute the strains and you have the American answer to the problem of a demobilization economy.

The Republican Party cannot meet the need of the post-war period by merely passing resolutions in favor of "free enterprise." It must realize the inevitability and the justness of the people's demand for both protection and opportunity, and it must find the answers, answers which exist uniquely within a responsible enterprise system.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,442,580
1944 volume to date	107,980,851
1943 volume to date	160,419,698

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	54.1	Prev. day	54.1
Month ago	52.1	Year ago	50.5
1944 high	54.1	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel 3	2	61	61	61	+1¾
Adams Ex ½g	32	12½	12¼	12¼	
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	27	41¾	40¼	41¾	+1¾
Alaska Juneau	86	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	31	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	28	29¼	28⅜	29	+ ⅜
Alleg pr pf	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Alleg LudStl .70e	10	26⅞	26¼	26½	
Allen Indust ¾g	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	147½	146	147½	+1½
Allied Mills 2e	6	30	29¾	30	
Allied Strs 1	23	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¼e	18	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	111	111	111	
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	31	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	8	94½	93	94½	+1½
Am AgChDel 1.20	3	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	14	66¾	65¼	66¼	+1½
Am Bk Note .60e	36	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	29	16¼	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Brake ⅝ .35e	8	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	171	11⅛	10½	11	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	4	91½	91	91	
Am Can pf 7 †	40	178	178	178	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	10	36⅜	35⅝	36	
Am Car&F pf1¾4e	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Am Colortype .30e	2	13	12½	13	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	4	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Distil	11	26¼	26	26	
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅛	3	3	
Am European ½g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Export L 2	2	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	26	37⅛	35⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
AM&FP-$6-pf 3k	4	89	88	89	
AM&FP $7pf3¼k	8	96	94¼	96	— ¾
AM&FP 2pf	164	23¾	20¾	21¾	— ⅝
Am Haw SS 1⅓e	4	24½	24½	24½	
Am Hide & Leath	2	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	74	73¼	74	+ ⅛
Am Ice	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 1⅓e	7	71	69¾	70	+3
Am Internat .20e	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive⅓e	†26	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ⅓e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal ⅓e	5	22½	22½	22½	
Am Metal pf 6	†160	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	†100	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	5	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	6	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .20e	186	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
Am R Mill .40e	40	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am RolMpf4½	†310	71½	70½	71	+ ½
Am SafetyRaz ½e	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†310	28	27⅞	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	18	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7	†120	156¼	156	156	— ¼
Am Snuff pf 6	† 20	149¾	148	148	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	23	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	+ ¼
Am Stores ½e	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	2	21	21	21	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	44½	44¼	44½	+1⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	3	128	128	128	+ ½
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	27	159¼	158⅞	159⅛	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	12	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	6	71	70½	71	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	†130	149½	148¾	149½	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	52	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	11	46⅜	45⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	23	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	90	90	90	
Am Woolen	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Wool pf 2k	2	81	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
A Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	28	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾e	†540	28¼	27½	28¼	+1
Anchor H-G .15e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ¼e	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
APW Paper	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	54½	54½	54½	+1½
Armour & Co	47	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	5	89	88½	89	+1
Armstrong Cork1e	13	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ⅓	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Asso Dry Gds ⅓e	11	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Asso D Gds1pf6	† 30	102	102	102	+1
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†270	93¼	93¼	93¼	
Atch T & S F 3e	24	66¼	65⅛	66¼	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	4	95	94½	95	
Atl Coast Line 3g	11	40½	40	40¼	
AtlG&W Indies 3g	4	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining ¼e	24	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	60	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp ¼e	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1⅓e †	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Aust Nichols	5	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Aust NpfA1½pk	†200	81	80⅛	80¾	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	38	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	29	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	15	14⅞	15	
Banger & Ar	1	11⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
Barker Bros ¾g	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	†210	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
Barnsdall Oil .60	26	16¾	16½	16⅝	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	32	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	28	28	28	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	11	22¾	21½	22¾	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	4	12	11¾	12	
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	57	40	38½	40	+1¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	3	18¾	18⅜	18½	— ¼
Best Foods ½e	9	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	40	60¾	59¾	60¼	+ ⅝
Beth Steel pf 7	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	6	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Black&Decker1.60	3	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	22	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	19	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1⅓e	2	51½	51½	51½	
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¾
Bond Strs 2	5	41¾	41	41¾	+ ½
Bo.den Co .80e	9	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
Bower RollBear 1e	3	40¼	39¼	40¼	+ ⅞
Brandt Airw .60	84	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	*8	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	*44	37⅞	36¼	37½	+1¾
Bklyn Un Gas 1e	26	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½e	3	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ¼
Buc.yrus-Erie .30e	26	10¼	10	10¼	
Budd Mfg	63	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg55pf5	†340	65½	64⅜	64¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¾e	18	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	5	30¼	30	30½	+ ¼
Burr AdMach .40e	38	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Term 1⅓e	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼k †	10	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾g	3	3	3	3	
Byers AM Co ¾e	10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Byers pf 7	50	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
Calif Pack 1⅓e	8	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
Calif P pf 2½	†200	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	67	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	13	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
Campbell Wy ½e	6	19½	19	19½	— ¼
Can Dry GAle ½e	28	29⅜	28¾	29	+ ¼
Canad Pacific h½e	18	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
Cannon Mills 2	3	46	46	46	
Capital Adm A	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	†110	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
Caro C & O 5 †	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ¼
CarpenterStl 1¼e	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Case Jl Co ¾e	28	38¼	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 1-35f	*7	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	*2	97	96¾	97	+ ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	119	119	119	+1½
Celotex Corp ½	17	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	200	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	40	111¾	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Cent R R N.J	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Cent VioletaSug 1g	5	26¼	26	26	+ ¼
Cero de Pas 1⅓e	20	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Certain-teed6pf	†760	69¼	68	68¾	+ ¼
Chain Belt ⅓e	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
Champ Pap&F ¼e	3	25½	25½	25½	
Checker Cab	10	34½	33¾	34	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	37	46	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	3	12	12	12	
Chi & E Ill ⅓pg	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾k	*9	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Chi No West wi	33	26½	25¾	26⅛	
Chi Mail Or .30e	9	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	41	17¾	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Childs Co	12		⅛	⅛	
Chile Cop 1e †	20		5	25	+ ½
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	64	95⅝	93¼	95⅛	+1½
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅞
Cons Vultee 1e	28	13¾	13½	13¾	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Consol'n Coal	19	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	130	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅜
Container Corp ½e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Cont Bak ⅓e	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Cont Can ⅓e	29	42	40¾	41⅞	+ ½
Cont Diam F .30e	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	42½	42	42½	+ ½
Cont Motors .60e	279	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	28	21	30¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ⅓e	*4	14¼	14	14¼	
Cooper Bess pf3	†*50	44¼	44	44¼	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	48⅝	48⅜	48½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	59	59	58½	58⅞	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	9	19⅛	19	19	
Coty Inc .15e	57	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
Coty Interna †	55	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	22	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†360	106¼	106	106¼	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	12	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½e	21	36	35¼	35½	+ ½
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	48	48	48	
Crown Zeller 1	19	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5	†190	99¾	99½	99½	
Crucible Steel 3g	16	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	*2	79	79	79	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf	†200	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	46	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Curtahy Packing	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Curtis Publishing	122	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	50	112	110½	112½	+1½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾g	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ⅓e	19	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Davegi Strs ⅓g	*6	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	7	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
Dav P&Lpf4½	†280	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Decca Record 1.20	*1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	23	43¼	42½	43	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ½
Deisel-Wem-G ⅓e	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	23	30¾	30	30½	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	38	8¼	8¼	8½	
Detroit Ed .60e	8	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	30	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Diam Match 2½g	4	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1.20e	9	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
Dixie Cup ¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Dixie C A 2½ †	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
Doehler D Cas¼e	1	40½	40½	40½	
Dome Mines h1.60	39	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
Dow Chem 3	8	129	127¾	128	+1
Dow Chem pf 4	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	
Douglas Aircr 5g	9	51	50¼	50¼	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg 1e	12	36¼	36	36	
Dunhill Int	22	10⅛	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¾e	12	159	157¼	158½	+1
duPont pf 4½	3	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
Eagle PichLd .30e	110	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¾
Eastern Air L	16	39	37	39	+1¾
Eastern R M .20e	28	10	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	7	165½	165½	165½	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	7	46¾	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	19	19	19	
Ei&Mus Ind .08e	43	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ⅓e	6	44⅝	44¼	44¼	
Electric Boat ⅓e	29	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
El Power & Lt	83	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	94⅞	94	94¾	+1¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	20	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	98	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†120	97½	97	97	—1
EPS$5½pf5½k	†230	100	99¾	100	+ ⅜
Eng PS $6 pf6	†140	101¾	100	101	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	5	½	½	½	
Erie R R ⅓e	2	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
Erie R R cl 2⅓e	75	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ½
Erie R R pf A 5	4	57	56⅞	56⅞	
EurekaVClean⅓e	32	10¼	9¾	10⅛	
Evans Prods ⅓e	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	25	51¼	50	50	— ¼
Exchange Buff ⅓e	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	8	40¼	39¾	40	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	23¼	22½	22¾	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	55	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Fed M & S ⅓e	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	39	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	20	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ⅓e	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	46	45	45	
Firestone T&R ⅓e	13	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	4	39¾	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30e	48	24¼	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	50	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Food Mach .70e	2	58	58	58	+1
Foster Wheeler¼e	3	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	20	97½	97½	97½	
Freeport Sulph 2	13	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .60e	5	38	37½	37¾	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Gair Robert .30g	255	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	13	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
Gamewell 1¼e	†730	42	40¾	42	+1½
Gar Wood Ind .40	36	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gaylord Cont ½a	8	17⅜	16½	17⅜	⅝
Gen Am Inv 1g	32	13¼	13	13	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	6	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
GenAmTrans 1¼e	3	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
Gen Baking .30e	39	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	†*10	150	150	150	+3
Gen Bronze .30e	9	9¾	9½	9¾	
Gen Cable	8	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k †	70	94	94	94	
Gen Cigar 1	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	112	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	17	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	76	3½	3	3⅛	
Gen Motors 1⅓e	130	64⅞	63¾	64½	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127¾	127½	127¾	+ ⅜
Gen Out Ad ¼e	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	21	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
Gen PrintInk .20e	7	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	67	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	76½	76	76½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	3	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅓e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	70	78	77¾	77¾	
Gen Tel 1.60	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
Gen Time Inst ¼e	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1.20	10	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .20	4	2	1⅞	2	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	10	8	8	
Gimbel Bros .40e	22	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	3	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞	— ⅛
Gliddn Co .60e	5	21¾	21⅛	21¾	
Gobel Adolf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew .20	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	2	101	97	100	+3½
Goodrich(BF) ½e	15	51	50½	51	
Goodyear T&R 1e	13	48⅛	48	48⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	109½	109½	109½	+1
Goth Hosiery ⅛g	8	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Graham-Paige Mot	89	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GraniteCS .52½g	8	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	5	36	35½	36	+ ⅞
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	31	33¾	32⅝	33¼	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Green H L 2a	7	50½	49	50½	+1½
Greyhound Corp 1	51	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Grum Airc En 1e	7	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	20	141	141	141	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	34	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	5	55¾	54	55¾	+1¼
Gulf Oil 1a	26	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Hack W pfA1¾ †	†190	34½	34	34	— ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Hamil Watch .20e	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Harb-Walker 1	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Hat Corp Am ⅓g	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Hayes Indust ⅓e	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	78	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5	†140	105¾	105½	105½	Jun 14
Hercules Motor 1	12	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
HerculesPowder 1e	1	83	83	83	+ ¼
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	*2	41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son¼e	3	15½	15½	15½	
Holly Sugar 1	1	16	16	16	
Homestake Min	43	46	44¾	45½	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	7	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Household Fpf5 †	20	111½	111½	111½	
Houston Oil	32	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	4	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
HudsonMotor .20e	102	13½	12½	13¼	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	118	2½	2¼	2½	
Idaho Pow 1.60	6	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
Illinois Central	171	17½	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
IllCentral LL 4	†222	64½	64	64	— ½
Ill Central pf	21	37⅜	36¾	37

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	11¼	12⅝
American Hardware Co	28	30
American Manufacturing	40¼	43¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	...
American Optical	31⅜	33⅝
American Wringer Co	7⅞	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	46¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	...
Appleton Company	33¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	46¾	50
Art Metal Construction	23¼	25
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Bank Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19	20⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22½	24¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	6¾	7¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17½	18⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	21⅞	23¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	32¼	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	6	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	33⅜	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16¼	...
Colonese Stores	18⅛	19⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	40¾	43½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	69	72
Durez Plastic & Chemical	60¾	64¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅜	18⅞
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21½
Exolon Co	9¾	...
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	12¼
Family Finance pf A	24½	26¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	23¼	26
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17¼
General Machinery	22⅜	24⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goeddall Worsted Company	48½	51½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84⅝	88¼
Graton & Knight Co pf pf	27¾	30⅝
Great Northern Paper Co	34	38
*Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	88	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18½	...
Harrington & Richardson	⅞	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅞	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29¼	30¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¼	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅝	16½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	30¼	33
International Detrola	12	13⅞
Keith George E Co	65	...
Kendall Company	109½	113⅝
Kennedy's Inc	20⅛	22
Landers Frary & Clark	37½	40
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	69⅝	73⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	53	58½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	42¾	45¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48	51¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¼	...
*Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22⅜
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	10¼
Nashua-Acme Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	77	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83½	87
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅛	32⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5	8⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅜	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	49¾	53
Nicholson File Company	32⅜	35⅞
Nonquit Mills	32½	35¼
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	43¼	46¼
*Parker Appliance	11⅜	12⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	44	47
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops	33½	35⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	...
Sanford Mills	41¼	44¼
Submarine Signal Co	29¾	32¼
Thompson Inc	5½	8¼
Time Incorporated	59¼	62¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	16⅜	17¾
U S Envelope Company	66¼	71¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	121½	128½
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	85	88¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105½	...
WamsuttaMills Inc	26½	28⅜
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11½
West Point Manufacturing	43¼	46¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14½	16
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	...
Brockton Gas Light	83⅝	91¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent. Vermont Pub Svc	15½	17
Cent. Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103	...
Conn Light & Power	40¾	43
Eastern Utilities Asso	24¼	26¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	15	21⅜
Fall River Gas Works	24½	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	49¾	53¼
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅜	18⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18⅝
Lawrence Gas & Electric	35	...
Lowell Electric Light	26¾	29¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79	82½
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¼	35¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56¾	60
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26½	28¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	57¾	59¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	94½	98½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42¼	44¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41¾	43¾
Newport Electric	22½	...
Providence Gas	7⅞	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	29¾	32¼
Rockland Light & Power	7⅝	8¾
Sommerset Gas Light	22	24
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Alabama Power $7 pf	116½	120¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	105¼	109¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110	114
Cen Illinois Pub Ser $6.66 pf	91½	95¾
Central Power & Light $7 pf	115¼	119¼
*General Water G & E $3 pf	47½	50
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	105¼	...
Jersey Central Power $7 pf	103½	107½
Kansas P & Light 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	93	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31¾	34
No States Power Del 6 pf	65¾	68¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¼	80¼

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 180

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1944.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

SECURITY ANALYST WANTED

United Business Service desires the services of competent security analyst on a permanent basis. Reply in writing, giving age, draft status, salary desired, and full particulars of training and experience to

J. D. MacMahon, Personal
UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St., Boston 16, Mass.

'Ad' Agency Official

Chester T. Birch

Elected vice-president of Pedlar, Ryan & Lusk, Inc., New York. Mr. Birch also continues as account executive on the Procter & Gamble account.

	Bid	Asked
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Light $7 pf	101	104½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101	104½
Public Service Colo	24⅞	26¾
Public Service Ind	17¾	19¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104¾	108¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	109¾	113¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¼	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106	110
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¼	14¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	...
Southwestern Public Service	14¾	16⅛
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25⅝
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅝	17

*Ex-Dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¼	50¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅝	35⅞
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	20	22
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Insur Newark (1½a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¼	53¼
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	550	575
Camden Fire (1)	20¼	21¾
City of New York (1.50)	16¾	18¾
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	44	46
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36⅝	39¼
Federal (1.60a)	46½	50
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	59	63
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82¾	86¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅜	25⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	47	50
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1.50e)	16¾	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅜	8½
Great American Insur (1.20)	26⅞	28⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	94	98½
Hartford Steam B (1.60a)	39¾	42¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅞	28⅝
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insur Co of America (2½a)	82	84½
Jersey Insur New York (.80)	36¼	39¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¼	8¼
Maryland Casualty	7¼	8
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64½	68
Merchants Fire of New York (.40)	13¾	15¼
Merc Fire Assoc (1½a)	44¼	47¼
National Fire (2)	55½	58½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	7¼
National Union (3a)	168	175
New Amst Cas (1.40)	23¾	25⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	42½	45½
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	13⅜
North River (1)	20⅞	22⅝
Northeast Insurance	5½	6⅞
Northern (3a)	85½	90
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¼	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	76¼	80¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅝	35⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (½a)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	62¾	65¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (1.40a)	115½	121
Standard Accident	60½	64¼
Travelers (16)	447	462
Un States Fic & Guarantee (1a)	35⅝	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67	72
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅝	32¼

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.84	4.20
Amerex Holding	24.625	26.50
American Business Shares	3.68	4.03
Axe Houghton Fund	14.81	15.93
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.13	105.34
Boston Fund	17.61	18.94
Broad Street Investing	29.07	31.43
Bullock Fund	15.40	16.88
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.85
Century Shares Trust	27.32	29.37
Chemical Fund	9.75	10.55
Christiana Securities Co	2560.00	2660.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	9.95
Consolidated Invest Tr	39.75	42.75
Dividend Shares	1.25	1.38
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.56	23.15
Eaton & Howard Stock Ed	13.05	14.02
Equitable Invest Corp	31.03	33.37
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.25	38.30
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.11	20.57
Fund Investors Inc	23.19	25.41
Group Securities	34.12	36.69
General Investors Trust	5.47	5.90
Group Securities Trust		
Fully Admin Shares	7.07	7.77
Railroad Shares	3.87	4.27
Steel Shares	4.25	4.68
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.12	23.78
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.95
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.12
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.24	S-1	....	26.93
B-2	31.93	S-2	....	13.81
B-3	22.93	S-3	....	10.77
B-4	11.57	S-4	....	5.04
K-1	19.26	K-2	....	22.01

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 96.30 ....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 40.90 ....
Manhattan Bond Fund 9.17 10.08
Maryland Fund 4.50 5.10
Mass Invest Tr 21.94 23.59
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.78 11.59
Mutual Invest 11.22 12.26
Nation Wide Voting 1.32 1.45
New England Fund 12.71 13.70
New York Stocks
Automobile 6.73 7.41
Railroad 5.41 5.98
Railroad Equip 6.96 7.66
Steel 5.94 6.54
Old Colony Tr Assoc 21.25 23.25
Plymouth Fund Inc .51 .56
Putnam Fund 14.16 15.23
Quarterly Income Shares 6.50 7.15
Railway & Light Sec 14.25 15.625
Railway & Light Sec pf 108.00 ....
Repub Invest Fund 3.39 3.72
*Scudder Stevens & Clark 91.98 93.84
Spencer Trask Fund 14.63 15.58
State Street Invest 41.94 45.06
Trusteed Industry Shrs .75 .83
Wellington Fund 16.83 18.49
Fixed and Unit Type
Assoc Stand Oil 6.375 7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod 2.80 ....
Cumulative Trust Shares 4.92 ....
Diversified Tr C 3.80 ....
Diversified Tr D 5.75 6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A 3.75 4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A 4.96 5.71
Nation Wide Sec 3.80 ....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs 39.625 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953 2.17 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955 2.85 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956 2.76 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958 2.42 ....
Super of Am Tr AA 2.45 ....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" 16.40 ....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" 1.75 ....
Investment Banking
Blair & Co 2.50 2.875
First Boston Corp 30.25 32.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	48⅜	50⅞
Merchants National (12)	320	335
(New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	51	56
National Shawmut (1)	24⅜	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	...
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	...
United States Trust (.50)	9⅝	10⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Greyhound Net For Quarter 72c a Share

CHICAGO (AP)—The Greyhound Corporation reported a consolidated net income for the three months ended March 31, 1944, amounting to $2,042,658, equivalent to 72 cents a common share and comparable to $1,941,405 or 68 cents a share for the first quarter of 1943.

First quarter operating revenues increased 11.5 per cent to $34,574,837 from $31,023,530 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Other earnings statements follow:

Packard Motor Car Company announced that its net profit for the three months ended March 31, 1944, was $1,085,989.17 after provision of $5,291,000 for federal income taxes. This compares with net profit in the first quarter of 1943, of $1,193,870.66 after provision of $5,540,155 for similar taxes.

Electric Boat Co. and subsidiaries, submarine manufacturers, report net income for 1943 was $3,280,757, equal to $4.53 on each of 724,525 capital shares outstanding, compared with $2,951,841 or $3.92 on each of 752,725 shares outstanding in the preceding year. The company reserved $1,500,000 from the 1943 net for postwar contingencies, compared with a reserve of $1,547,500 for this purpose for 1942. After reserve, balances equaled $2.46 a share in 1943 and $1.86 a share in 1942. Figures for 1943 are subject to renegotiation adjustment, while figures for 1942 have been adjusted, the report says.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. in a preliminary report showed March quarter net profit of $325,291, equal to 77 cents a share, against $280,928 or 67 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., reports net loss for the quarter ended March 31 of $92,410 after charges and taxes, compared with net profit of $357,352 or 37 cents a share in the similar 1943 quarter. The report said unfavorable weather conditions in the 1944 quarter permitted operation of only 88.2 per cent of scheduled miles, resulting in a considerable loss of revenue.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc., reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended April 30 of $397,053 equal to $1.81 a share compared with $508,436 or $2.06 a share in the similar period a year ago. In both periods the company reserved $125,000 for inventory replacement.

Hayes Industries, Inc., reports net profit for the nine months ended April 30 of $814,841 equal to $2.45 a share, compared with $805,851 or $2.42 for the similar 1943 period. The report for the nine months this year includes $750,000 cash refund made to the War Department in March as a price reduction on sales from Aug. 1, 1943, to March 1 this year.

Brewing Corp. of America reports net profit for the six months ended March 31 of $423,250 equal to $2.92 a share, compared with $219,891 or $1.52 in the similar 1943 period.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. reports consolidated net profit including $2,304,000 provision for excess profits tax for the 13 weeks ended April 1 of $1,557,404 equal to 48 cents a common share, compared with $1,925,819 or 60 cents a share for the similar period a year ago. Profit from operations for the two periods amounted to $4,718,824 and $3,668,701, respectively.

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. reports consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended March 31 of $495,086 equal to 55 cents a share, compared with $473,778 or 52 cents for the previous fiscal year. Net sales for the two years were $4,096,399 and $9,738,533. The report said provision for contingencies of $350,000 and $200,000, respectively, had been made in the two years.

Food Machinery Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended March 31 of $1,483,439 equal to $3.47 a share, compared with $692,864 or $1.62 a share for the similar 1943 period. For the March quarter net profit amounted to $747,258 or $1.75 a share, against $438,068 and $1.02 in the quarter last year. The report said earnings for the 1944 periods are subject to renegotiation.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, of $2,117,707 equal to $6.18 a share, compared with $1,902,602 or $5.40 a share in 1942. The company reports net profit for 1942 was revised to provide for renegotiation adjustments and that comparable provision has been made in the 1943 report. Net profit for 1943 is after provision of $100,000 for postwar adjustments and plant reconversion.

Remington Rand, Inc., reports estimated net profit for the year ended March 31 of $4,342,949 equal to $2.01 a common share, compared with $4,313,548 or $2 a share in the previous fiscal year. Net sales for the two years amounted to $132,705,360 and $91,599,960.

Hard Coal Situation 'Progressively Worse'

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Gordon C. Cooke, chairman of the National Anthracite Distribution Committee, said today the solid fuels situation promises to "grow progressively worse" in the next few months and that before the end of winter there will be a "mad scramble for any kind of fuel."

Mr. Cooke, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., also said in an interview that "even if the war in Europe should end tomorrow there would be no lessening next winter in the serious coal situation."

He reported that "considerable" soft coal is being shipped to the European war theater, with the result many industries have been forced to utilize other types of coal.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.63	1.58⅞	1.61	1.58	
Minneapolis	1.58½	1.55½	1.56¾	1.53½	
Kansas City	1.55⅛	1.51⅛	1.53⅝	1.50⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.62⅞	1.58¼	1.59¾	1.57⅜	
Minneapolis	1.57⅛	1.53⅝	1.55⅞	1.52¼	
Kansas City	1.55⅛	1.51⅛	1.53¼	1.50⅝	
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.62⅞	1.58⅞	1.60⅜	1.58	
Minneapolis	1.58	1.54½	1.56¼	1.53	
Kansas City	1.53¾	1.52¼	1.53⅝	1.51½	
July Oats					
Chicago	.76½	.74½	.75	.74⅝	
Minneapolis			.76	.75¼	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.08⅛	1.12½	1.08⅛	1.09½	1.07½
September	1.08¾	1.12¾	1.08⅜	1.10⅛	1.07¾
December	1.11¼	1.15	1.11⅛	1.13⅛	1.10
May	1.13⅜	1.16⅞	1.13	1.15¼	1.11⅞
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.20	1.20	1.19½	1.19½	1.17⅞
September	1.10¾	1.12	1.10¾	1.12	1.10
December	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.09¾

Wool
Grease

July	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0B	94.0
October	93.0	93.5	92.9	93.5B	93.0
December				90.0B	90.0
March	86.0	86.0	85.0	87.0B	86.0
May	83.4	84.0	83.4	84.0T	83.5

Tops

July	132.8	133.0	132.8	132.5B	132.5
October	127.0	127.5	126.5	12.65B	126.5
December	123.8	124.1	123.5	124.0B	123.0
March	118.3	118.8	118.0	118.9B	118.0
May	153	116.5	115.3	116.5T	115.0

B—Bid. T—Trade.

Cotton

July	21.43	21.58	21.43	21.51	21.42
October	20.72	20.94	20.72	20.84	20.68
December	20.46	20.71	20.46	20.54	20.43
March	20.22	20.44	20.22	20.26	20.17
May	20.02	20.21	20.01	20.03	19.95

Spot 22.45

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	....	....	....	1.45n	1.45
Eggs					
October	39.50	39.80	39.50	39.70	39.40
November	....	....	....	39.75b	39.40
December	39.50	39.80	39.50	37.75	39.40
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	3.02n	3.02

n-Nominal. b-Bid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Canada's Mutual Aid Exports To United Nations $912 Million

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's contribution of war equipment and supplies to the United Nations through Mutual Aid, this country's counterpart of Lend-Lease, amounted to $912,454,184 during the last fiscal year. This does not represent the full extent of Canada's shipments to allied nations. It is only that part to which the Lend-Lease principle, which has been described by the minister of finance, J. L. Ilsley, as "a landmark in relations between nations," applies.

The main purpose of the Mutual Aid Act which came into operation on March 20, 1942, and for which appropriations from the Federal Treasury are now being made for the present fiscal year, is to distribute this country's war production among the nations where the strategy of war demands their use in the common cause and to make the effective use of this production possible "without the creation of huge inter-allied debts which would burden commerce after the war and prejudice a just and lasting peace."

The assistance to Britain under the act last year amounted in round figures to $723,000,000, to Soviet Russia $23,300,000, Australia $21,000,000, China $4,100,000, West Indies $875,000 and India $480,000. In addition supplies to the value of $140,000,000 are in storage awaiting delivery. In the case of Russia and Australia the figures given are considerably below actual shipments. They represent the amount that had been paid by the Federal Treasury by the last day of the fiscal year.

French Aid Not Shown

Contributions have also been made to the French Committee of National Liberation and Canadian factories are turning out a very substantial amount of equipment for the armed services of the fighting French, but none of this appears in the figures for the past year.

Canada does not take any Lend-Lease aid from the United States and naturally there is no need of mutual aid for this neighbor. There is a partnership arrangement with the pooling of supplies, with balances settled in the usual way. Many of the supplies sent to Britain are distributed to other United Nations where they are needed under Lend-Lease arrangements, with credit being given to the Canadian origin of the equipment as in the recent statements of the number of Canadian tanks shipped from Britain to Russia. There has also been substantial mutual aid "in reverse" from Britain which included several destroyers, with the delivery in the near future of two cruisers and other ships. The British also throughout the war have been arming, without charge, many of Canada's cargo ships.

Among the equipment and supplies sent to Britain under Mutual Aid during the year have been nearly 800 aircraft, about 3,000 armored vehicles, 79,000 mechanical transport vehicles, over 1,000 ships including cargo vessels and landing craft, a large number of high caliber land and naval guns, machine guns and rifles. The total amount of $723,700,000 sent Britain under Mutual Aid represents about 38 per cent of exports to Britain during the year, the balance of 62 per cent or about $1,150,000,000 being paid for by Britain.

During the year Canada supplied to Soviet Russia under Mutual Aid 13,500 tons of aluminum, 11,700 tons of nickel, 120,000 tons of flour, 10,000 tons of wheat as well as large quantities of explosives and many other kinds of supplies. In addition the British have shipped to Russia since October, 1941, the following supplies that came from Canada: 1,223 tanks, 1,348 Bren gun carriers, 30,000 tons of aluminum and 27,000 tons of copper as well as a great many sets of radar equipment.

Other Contributions

The Mutual Aid agreement with China was signed just before the close of the fiscal year, but prior to that this country had sent under Mutual Aid to China, by way of India, about 7,000 tons of ammunition, guns and mechanical transport.

The training of the Australian airmen in the schools of the joint training plan has represented nearly one half the Mutual Aid contribution to the sister dominion. Although the figure listed in the official statement as the assistance to Australia is given as $21,000,000, the actual total exceeds this by about $7,000,000. Air training costs amounted last year to about $13,650,000.

Mutual Aid to India consisted of 100,000 tons of wheat, but only a portion has gone forward, on account of the difficulty in getting ships to carry the wheat.

The amount being appropriated for Mutual Aid for the present year is $800,000,000. This includes about $77,000,000 for UNRRA, this being 1 per cent on the country's national income for the 12 months ended June 30, 1943.

Sufficient Food Seen for Europe's Need Without U. S. Civilian Curbs

NEW YORK (AP)—There is enough food to supply actual relief demands of invaded Europe during the next 15 months "without curbing civilian consumption in the United States," the American Institute of Food Distribution declared.

"Food rationing, except probably milk products, will not need to be continued while taking care of malnutrition and actual food needs of about 270,000,000 European people, whom we are starting to release from German domination," the nonprofit research agency added.

Although supplying milk will be a "serious problem," the food institute said other relief foods—wheat or flour, sugar, fats, dry beans and peas, pork and salt—have been accumulated by the Army and through government buying or should be available from domestic output.

"Food stockpiles have been built up in Great Britain, North Africa and Italy. The British also have made available food reserves held as protection against return of the U-boat manace," the agency said in its weekly digest to approximately 3,000 food wholesalers, retailers, canners and processors.

The institute said no dried fruits or semi-luxury foods were to be delivered to Europe for relief and no butter and little cheese will be used at first—"unless there is a greater shortage of fats or high protein meats than seem possible."

In outlining the job ahead for the American Military Government, the institute commented:

"Tens of millions of underfed people will be adequately supplied with staple foods as rapidly as Germans are driven out—but no food luxuries.

"Central commissaries, including many soup kitchens, will temporarily operate. But AMG will center its efforts on ending black markets and restoring well-balanced food distribution, principally from local supplies, with enforcement of whatever rationing may be necessary."

Brownell Would Restore Bimetallism

NEW YORK (AP)—Silver should be restored to a full monetary position and its price pegged in a constant relationship to gold, Francis H. Brownell, chairman of the board of American Smelting and Refining Co., said.

In urging a return to bimetallism, Mr. Brownell said there is not enough gold in the world to finance the volume of international trade necessary for postwar prosperity.

Mr. Brownell said a decision as to the price at which silver should be pegged can be reached after a study of these factors: the total amount of hard money desired and desirable; the existing and probable price level after the war, and the probable annual increase in the need for money.

The mining executive's recommendations were made in pamphlet form. A meeting of Treasury experts is scheduled for Thursday to prepare the agenda for the coming United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1.

Grain Embargo Ordered Due to Weighers' Strike

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced a complete embargo on grain, soy beans and other cereals consigned direct or for trans-shipment via Minneapolis and St. Paul terminals, as the result of a strike by state grain weighers.

Walter Harvey, local office manager of the Association of American Railroads, made the announcement shortly before noon today when representatives of Grain Weighers Local 603, A. F. of L., conferring with Major William Moiselle, labor consultant for the Seventh Service Command, had not found a solution of the dispute w hich tied up 60 elevators in the Twin City area since Saturday.

The grain weighers are asking salary increases, which Governor Edward J. Thye, in a letter, advised could not be made without action of the State Legislature.

Furniture Industry Trade Outlook Viewed Uncertain

GRAND RAP

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Whoa, Matilda!

By Janet Lambert

Author of "Dreams of Glory," "Glory Be!", etc.

Chapter Nine

When Candy got up the next morning and ran into the house shouting "Merry Christmas . . . Christmas gift . . . everybody wake up," she was surprised to see so many presents under the tree. She had brought in her own brightly wrapped packages the night before and no others had been there then. Now the base of the tree was heaped with boxes; large ones, small ones, and odd-shaped bundles. It looked as if a large family expected to have a real Christmas.

They had their breakfast and Candy ate hers with Cammy on her lap. "This is your first Christmas," she told her, feeding her cereal and bits of toast, "because you were too young to remember the other one. And of course, you don't know what I'm talking about now but you're going to get a doll, and a little table and chairs, and some dishes. . . ."

"She certainly is a careless mother," Candy laughed when the living-room floor was littered with paper and ribbons and Cammy was alternately bestowing moist kisses on her doll and throwing it on the floor. She looked up but Leigh and Jane were caressing bottles of French perfume.

Presents From Morocco

The large flasks of perfume had been the highlight of the morning. When Candy had held up a box with a Morocco postmark every-one laid down whatever gift she had been opening and watched.

"Leigh and Jane," she said, "come and sit right here in the middle of the floor and open this, because it's addressed to both of you."

Now Leigh held her bottle and exclaimed, "Imagine having a present from Chris today; on Christmas! How did it happen, Candy?"

"Oh, the box came two or three days ago and when I saw it was from the boys I asked Marcia if she didn't think it would be nice to put it away until today. She did, so we hid it." She leaned over to sniff at the stopper Jane held up to her then turned and looked at her mother. "I wish you'd had something from Daddy," she said.

"I don't mind." Mrs. Kane assured her. "I had a letter from Daddy yesterday and he wrote that he'd sent a box, so you and I will have something to enjoy later, Candy. He was so worried for fear it wouldn't get here on time," she sighed, "that if I knew what's in it I'd pretend it did."

"I wish it had." Leigh got up abruptly and began picking up the papers. "It's pretty wonderful to have a present from your husband on your first Christmas," she said, absently smoothing out a sheet of red cellophane. "I wish Chris could have had one from me."

"He'll have your cable." Candy swept an armload of trash onto the fire and Nanna, who had been quietly stacking boxes, glanced at her new watch and reminded them:

"It's almost time for the boys to come."

"I'll bathe the Cricket," Candy cried, catching up Cammy and kissing her under her chin. "Then we'll all dress up and be elegant."

When Barton arrived with four of his friends he introduced them proudly. "This is Smitty," he said, "and Johnny, and Ray, and Mac. Step forward, men."

Each carried a box of chocolates and presented it, rather shyly, to whichever member of the family stood nearest him. Barton had another gift on his mind but he put it aside and conscientiously acted as master of ceremonies until he was sure the boys were at ease. Ray was tossing Cammy into the air, Mac and Johnny were coaxing a fire that had become party-conscious and stubbornly refused to burn; and Smitty was standing beside the piano singing carols with Mrs. Kane, in a rich deep baritone. Then Barton loped after Candy who was on her way to the kitchen.

"Wait a minute," he said, when she had her hand on the pantry swinging door. "I found I could afford a present for you after all."

"Why, Barton!"

"It isn't much." He dug around in his pocket and with great embarrassment produced a small flat package. "I think now it's kind of silly," he mumbled as Candy tore off the paper. "If you don't like it . . ."

"Why, it's a picture of you. I love it!"

The Frame's the Thing

"I really gave it to you because of the frame," he explained in a rush. "It's a good frame; it's sterling silver, and the jeweler said it was the most expensive one he had."

They bent over the frame and Candy said, "It's a lovely one, and it has my initials engraved on it—but I like the picture of you in your uniform best. Oh, thank you, Barton. Your hair looks nice and your new corporal stripe shows so plainly."

"You haven't one you'd like to give me, have you?" he asked. "I don't mean in a silver frame," he added hastily. "Just a picture."

"Why, yes, I guess so, if you want it. I bought some handkerchiefs for your Christmas but if you'll come out to the garage after dinner I'll give you a photograph. It won't be a very good one, though, not half as good as yours is."

"It'll suit me," he said cheerfully.

Dinner was a great success. The turkey was returned to the kitchen a bony carcass and a few crumbs and raisins showed that large tin pans had once held mince pies. The afternoon slid lazily by with everyone lounging before the fire while Marcia Kane played to them. When it was time for Cammy to go to bed Ray jumped up.

"Let me take her for you," he said to Jane, swinging Cammy onto his shoulders.

"The poor guy's got a baby just the age of Cricket," Barton said looking after him.

"Has he, really?" Leigh had started out to make sandwiches but she stopped and looked back. "Why isn't his wife here with him?" she asked.

"She's got a job in Memphis."

The Story Starts Here

Candy had succeeded in persuading her family to celebrate Christmas, although, with their men at the front in the war, they had decided not to keep the holiday. Candy, high school senior, and her sister Leigh Mathews, wife of a young lieutenant, were living with Jane Morton and her year-old baby Cammy, whose Daddy was also at the front, in Wynnton, Georgia. Mrs. Kane, whose husband was a Colonel in the United States Army, was living at a hotel in town.

"She came down last fall," Smitty said, "but she has to work and she couldn't find anyone to leave the baby with; so she went back."

Leigh Takes an Interest

"Oh." Leigh went on to the kitchen, but when she heard Ray come downstairs again she went out in the hall and stopped him before he could join the group before the fire.

"How about helping me make sandwiches?" she asked.

They were gone a long time but instead of working they sat on two kitchen chairs and talked. And that night, after the boys had gone and she was discussing the day with Candy and Jane and her mother, she said, "I'm worried about Ray's wife. It seems so unfair for families to be separated before they have to be."

"I know it does," her mother answered, "but I don't know what one can do about it."

"I don't either." Jane looked about the room, at her safe warm house. She thought of her baby asleep in her crib upstairs. Dirk was gone, but they had been together until he left, and now her way of living was unchanged. "I wish we could help them all," she sighed. "We must have the boys in oftener; we can do that, at least."

"Of course, we'll have them in," Leigh answered impatiently. "There isn't any reason why we can't have them every Sunday; all the boys who want to come. But that's just a little thing." She got up and walked restlessly about the room. The lamplight shone on her perfume bottle and she went over to the table and picked it up. "I've never seen any sense, Jane, in running around the way you and Marcia do," she said, looking down at the amber liquid. "It seems like a stupid kind of war work to me. But I've thought an awful lot about Chris today, and I'd like to help the kids who are married if I could find a way. I'd do that if I could."

"Maybe you can, Leigh," Candy said, "Maybe you can think of something."

"No-o." Leigh put the perfume back in its box and snapped shut the lid. "It was just a passing thought," she yawned, "the result of this sentimental Christmas you cooked up, Candy. Marcia, are you going to share my bed again?"

"I'd like to. It seems so cheerful here and so lonely in the hotel, in spite of the tree in the lobby."

"Why don't you stay with us; all the time, I mean?" Jane turned from her ottoman to lay her hand on Mrs. Kane's knee. "We'd love to have you."

"Thank you, dear, but I couldn't. I keep such strange hours, you know, and I'm not used to babies any more. But thank you, Jane, it's sweet of you."

"Good-night, Candy dear." Mrs. Kane stood up, but stooped to kiss the top of Candy's head. "Thank you, darling, for a lovely Christmas. I don't know how we'd ever get along without you, Candy, really I don't."

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

Through courtesy The Museum of Modern Art, New York City

Tempting lunch for a fledgling

Puppet Show 'On Tour'

"They'll never let you on the bus with that!" cried the people in the queue when they looked at our baggage. Then they turned to each other and said indignantly, "They want to take that on the bus!"

They did not know that those three shabby cases contained our beautiful puppets, or that that ramshackle collection of sacking, wood and string could be turned into a pretty theater with colored lights and red and white check curtains.

But the inspector proved to be our friend. When he heard we were a puppet show, he smiled and said, "Punch, eh!" and lifted our shabby outfit in himself. And the bus queue stared, bewildered, while we bounced away on our first experience of being "on tour."

It was early one summer morning in Yorkshire, England, when we started off from our school, where we had made our puppet theater, with an increasingly large family of puppets ourselves. We packed them up on a small green cart and set off to visit some other schools where we had been invited to perform.

There were seven of us, ranging from Morag, aged ten, to Charles, aged 17, and a teacher. Barbara and I pushed the cart.

Adventures On the Road

It would be fun to tell you of all our adventures "on tour," until we came home in triumph in a huge lorry among the rattling milk cans, but there is not space for that, so I shall tell you only about our first stop.

The school was ancient and gray, and covered with flaming red creeper. Here lived Catherine, a little girl in a pink silk dress, not so very much bigger than the puppets. She pattered in and out while the theatre was being erected, crying "Poppet!" in a shrill voice every now and then. As soon as she saw Punch, she insisted on carrying him about with her everywhere.

Charles and Winter were soon busy connecting up our little electric switchboard, and I hope the audience enjoyed the show as much as we did. I peeped, and saw them quivering with laughter in the darkened hall as Punch washed his face or lifted his shiny mug.

Audiences always do love our Punch, whether because of the delightful face that Smith gave him, the antics that Johnson makes him perform, or his sudden asides to little girls on the front row (names carefully found out by Johnson beforehand), I can't decide.

At our side of the curtains, all was brightness. I could see the flash and sparkle of water below an arch of white teeth in the red cavern of Charles' mouth as he gargled to make the noise the audience thinks is Punch drinking; and later the glitter of Oberon's sequined tunic and Hymphidia's tinsel wings as she groped wildly on the floor for the beetles-head-helmet, which she should at that moment have been placing gracefully on the Knight Pigwiggen's head. Poor Pigwiggen! Barbara had finished his speech in beautiful 16th century rhyme, but he still faced the audience alone. She looked at Johnson who filled in Punch's awkward pauses by gagging, and then made Pigwiggen exclaim desperately, "Where the heck's my helmet," a faux-pas which she has never been allowed to forget.

An Encore of Punch

Catherine's grandfather is headmaster of this school and looks a little like Mr. Pickwick, never more so than when he stood at the door of the hall bowing and collecting a lovely lot of pennies for o[illegible] Prisoners of War Fund in his h[illegible]. So many more pennies than we expected that we offered an encore, and by special request, did part of Punch over again. The applause was rapturous once more, and must have shaken the old building. So much so, that, when our company returned to the house to tea, we found that the kitchen ceiling had chosen that moment, out of its hundred or so years, to fall and bury the cake tins in a thick white blanket of powdered plaster. It looked like a tragedy, but actually we found the cakes inside the tins were quite safe. Hurray!

"Well," said Catherine's grandfather to us, "you certainly brought down the house this time."

That night I slept in a room with Catherine in a cot in the corner. Punch sat on the dressing table all night. She didn't know we were there until she woke in the morning sunshine.

When Catherine got up she saw Punch and cried "Poppet!" Her nightgown reached the floor so you could see no feet, and she had on little mitts. "You look just like a little poppet yourself," I told her.

After we said good-bye to Catherine, we walked through country lanes to find our next school. There was no one we could ask if we were going the right way, but we knew we were near when we saw one of our own posters nailed on a tree.

Charles must have thought it a good poster, as it has been hanging on his bedroom wall ever since. I wonder what we will do with it, now that he has put away toys like puppets and is going to America to learn to fly with the R. A. F.

M. R.

Country Neighbors Are Generous

Today I went to another covered dish luncheon, or pot luck meal, as it is called in some parts of the country. Each woman brought a family-size dish of food. They say that, if ten or more people bring food, there will always be sufficient variety.

On the way home, we stopped to see Mrs. McCauley's Work Shop. She refuses to call it by any fancy name, such as a studio or gift shop. Her husband and three sons are in overseas service. Instead of staying at home and dwelling on the war, Mrs. McCauley has turned her time and talent to creating articles of beauty.

Many of the young people around have come to know the Work Shop and have found out what an interesting place it is. Groups of them go there to work, and Mrs. McCauley is very generous with her talent, helping them with ideas and suggestions.

Work Shop Ways

The walls of the Work Shop are hung with samples of table cloths, mats and wall hangings. The textiles range from foreign silks to domestic monk's cloth and humble feed bags. If you live in the country today, you do not have to worry about attractive materials for dresses, aprons and home furnishings. The feed for your stock comes in bags that are often of better material than you can buy in the stores.

The corner cupboard was filled with pottery pieces. Some of the best pottery clay in the country is found in Cecil County, that is right at Mrs. McCauley's doorstep, you might say. It is a natural find.

The designs used in the Work Shop are all original. They are taken chiefly from nature-curling fronds of green ferns, pine cones, apples and other fruit. Very striking is a plaque design of the wild flowers of Maryland.

Through University Extension work, Mrs. McCauley learned how to make block prints a few years ago. Her father's old printing shop was standing idle in the little village of North East. She and her sister remodeled it into a "story book" apartment upstairs and work shop downstairs. Out back, where a little stream meanders lazily toward the meadow, she has coaxed a wild flower garden to grow naturally.

The spirit of generous giving that is so pleasant in the Work Shop seems to pervade the whole countryside. I heard the people talking about a plant exchange meeting coming off next week. Everyone will take whatever plants and cuttings they have a surplus of. No charge will be made, no limit set. Each one will help himself to whatever plants he needs. There are always enough to go around.

Everyone shares. Miss Smith grows broccoli seedlings for all the gardens in her village. But Miss Smith has the use of garden tools from next door. Last night came a load of branches for her garden peas and beans to climb on.

Ray Goes Ahead

On this same field trip, I met Ray. Ray has helped my friend Helen Irene to solve the problem of finding a carpenter or plumber for the old house she has bought in a quiet country village. For the past two years, Ray has come over almost every week end.

He is a 17-year-old 4-H club boy who, given an idea, can go ahead on his own. He has built cupboards under and over the kitchen sink, laid linoleum floors, installed a bathroom, screened the porch, mended the roof, and done a general painting job.

Ray tore down an old barn on the place and made a double garage and chicken house instead. He has even made sharp kitchen knives that would be the pride of any housewife. The metal was taken from an old useless hand saw, cut out with a chisel and ground down with an emery wheel. The handles are of soft pine with rivets of copper wire pounded down with a hammer.

Ray has put most of his earnings back into tools. He has also bought his own clothing. He looks forward to having a shop of his own some day. In the postwar period, there will be a big demand for carpenters, Ray believes. He is serving as leader of the Pilot 4-H Club and teaches the other boys how to make repairs and improvements on their own homes.

At the end of the day, I felt as though I had been looking at a motion picture showing the initiative and resourcefulness of rural youth in America.

Dorothy Emerson

4-H Club Leader, Maryland.

The Pittjis Floats

The pittjis is a wooden tray usually twice as long as it is wide, and made from the stuart bean tree in Central Australia.

It is used as a food bowl, but the aborigines also put their babies in it when they are digging for edible lily roots in the lagoons. The pittjis floats like a little boat with a fat brown "piccaninni" inside — leaving the mother free to gather their food in comfort.

Joan Kingsley Strack

The Yellow Warbler

Now that the spring season of migration is over for this year and the last of the vast army of warblers have passed by on their way to Canada and Alaska, we can look about us to see which of these small birds have elected to stay here for the summer.

We shall surely find the Yellow Warbler because he likes cities, and shrubbery beside houses, and the company of people. In color this warbler is all-over yellow with his breast streaked with hair lines of red. His wife has almost no markings and is more of a greenish-yellow. They make a neat nest of grass, tendrils, ravellings, thread and similar materials.

The four or five eggs are prettily speckled. The female sits on them rather steadily, while gallant Mr. Yellow warbler feeds her. He brings her offerings of succulent green worms an inch or so long—the kind from currant bushes preferred—holding them by the middle.

In spite of this burden, he is able to sing as he comes and often stops for a short song as his wife stands on the nest and waits with open bill.

The Cowbird often finds the nest, but if she does the Yellow Warbler is too clever to hatch an egg not her own. Instead, she deserts her nest, builds another, and starts all over again.

M. A. C.

Visit With an Arctic Explorer

If you had an Arctic explorer around your house, would you ask him to sit right down and tell you about some of the things he saw and heard in those Polar regions? That's just what you would do, and you would listen fascinated while he described the strenuous experiences of the animals that he saw in those frigid wastes, the fierce midwinter storms and other extreme weather conditions that he encountered in the lands—or oceans—of the Midnight Sun.

Well, we can't manage to send an Arctic explorer to make you a visit, but we're planning to do the next best thing. Beginning next Thursday, Harold McCracken is going to tell on the page For Young People the story "Son of the Walrus King."

And Mr. McCracken knows the Arctic. He has led several major expeditions into some of the most remote sections of Alaska, Yukon and Siberia, conducting the first of these when he was twenty. One of his expeditions took him to the Bering Sea Coast of the Alaska Peninsula by dog team in midwinter, where he spent the entire season. He has made motion pictures of the largest carnivora existing anywhere today. His last trip to the far north was as leader of an expedition for the American Museum of Natural History, when the famous schooner Morrissy, commanded by Captain Bob Bartlett, took the party from New York to the north coast of Siberia.

So watch for "Son of the Walrus King." It will be illustrated with fine pictures by Lynn Bogue Hunt, and will appear in ten installments.

Price Control Bills Benefit By Congress's Recess Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The desire of Congress to get away from the Capital for the political conventions is helping the Office of Price Administration to whip down a lot of pressure-group amendments that have been theatening drastically to weaken the nation's anti-inflation machinery.

Price control extension bills passed by both Houses are now on their way to conference, apparently having escaped the prospect of a presidential veto.

Amendments highly objectionable to the Office of Price Administration have been undermined, if not entirely eliminated, though there still remains in the proposed law what the OPA Administrator, Chester Bowles, has described as "legal booby traps."

Chief among these is the Dirksen amendment, put in by the House, allowing contest of the legality of thousands of OPA rules and regulations in the Federal courts.

Parity for Raw Cotton

Prospect for early completion of the OPA extension amendments brightened after the House refused yesterday to accept, 191 to 87, the Senate's Bankhead amendment, called by Mr. Bowles "one of the most inflationary proposals now before Congress."

Instead of the House inserted a proposal by Representative Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia, requiring millers and other processors to pay parity for raw cotton or any other farm goods selling below parity, or accept a 10 per cent cut in OPA price ceilings on their manufactured commodity.

At the last minute the House also knocked down two specific threats to OPA's "hold the line" efforts. One, the Disney amendment, eliminated by a 204-to-175 vote, would have boosted the price of oil 35 cents a barrel. A second, voted down 200 to 107 was sponsored by Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts and would have raised prices for fresh fish about 25 per cent over present ceilings.

Specific exemption of watermelons from price ceilings was still in the House bill as it went to conference, though interested Congressmen were unable to get similar special privilege for strawberries, cherres, grapes, and other fresh fruit.

Indications were today that the bill will surely escape a presidential veto, if the conferees eliminate two provisions in the Senate bill and three in the House measure.

Trade in Sight

The Senate provisions objectionable to the Administration are the Bankhead amendment and a "white-collar" amendment permitting salary increases up to $37.50 a week without Government approval.

If a trade is arranged as often happens in legislative conferences, the House provisions apt to be cut out are the Hartley amendment sponsored by the National Retail Dry Goods Association abolishing OPA's "highest price line" regulation, requiring stores to carry the price lines they formerly carried; a rent control amendment permitting a broader definition of "hardship," so as to permit upward rent revision to meeting increases in operating cost or taxes; and the Dirksen provision allowing district courts to test the validity of OPA rules and regulations.

The amendments that passed the House yesterday extend the life of the price control machinery only 12 months, while the Senate has provided for 18 months, but this is a matter that can be easily ironed out in conference.

Leaders of both houses have predicted the President will veto the bill if the Bankhead amendment is left in by the conferees and there was some talk today that the Dirksen amendment, if OPA lawyers find it would hamstring enforcement, might be just as objectionable to the President.

Food for Liberated Sectors Carried by American Armies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14 — The Government has enough food reserves to take care of the needs of the liberated countries for the next few months, Lee Marshall, Director of Food Distribution of the War Food Administration, declared here today.

However, he explained to the food producers attending the war conference of the Grocery Manufacturers of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, that the adequacy of the present stock piles will depend in a large measure upon military progress.

Mr. Marshall explained that wherever the American armies go they carry sufficient food not only to feed themselves but for those in the liberated areas, both as a humane consideration, and also, he said, because "it is good military strategy," as the Germans are fast learning.

Recalling that such a policy prevents disorder and confusion and gives the armies themselves added strength and support, Mr. Marshall reminded the food producers, that despite Nazi distortion and censorship, word is getting around that the Americans are keeping their promise to bring supplies and food.

He estimated that there are 60,000,000 persons in occupied Europe whose average supply of energy foods is today less than 75 per cent of the normal amount consumed before the war and that 40,000,000 of these subsisted on 60 per cent less.

If the liberated territory is an Allied area and has an adequate foreign exchange such as the Western European countries, he said, that country will bear part or all responsibility for relief supplies.

The foods distributed will be primarily staples, Mr Marshall said.

Pleasant Features of Postwar World Are Envisaged by Hopeful Senators

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Pleasant features of the postwar world, some hopeful senators agreed today, will include: Laundry that comes back in less than two weeks, filling station attendants who gladly check your tires and grocers with cheery smiles handing out complimentary sacks of lollipops to children on Saturday night.

"A buyers' market is inevitable after the war," was the way Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia put it, and he's been studying the probabilities for months as chairman of the Senate's Special Postwar Planning Committee.

Senators, it develops, are quite as familiar with the little annoyances of wartime living as the rest of civilian Americans. The most casual questioning brought tales of torn shirts, suits held for weeks by dry cleaners, and grocery clerks who displayed a minimum of interest in maintaining good will.

"Most of the service industries necessarily are understaffed because of the wartime demand for manpower," said Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, "but veterans who start their own businesses will be bidding for trade, and competition should bring much better conditions all around."

As more raw materials are released for production of consumer items, tight supply situations should be cleared up and the consumer will get an additional dividen, the senators agreed.

"Of course," said Senator George, "there will be some items which haven't been made during the war—vacuum cleaners and cars, for instance—for which there will be a big backlog of demand that won't be filled for months or even years."

Senator James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware thought the reaction from war may be some time in coming. He pointed out that fair-sized booms with relatively high prices continued for several years after the Civil War and after World War I.

35 United Nations' Free Governments Reminded of Pledge to Stand Together

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—A world-wide reminder of the pledge of the 35 free governments of the United Nations to stand together in war and in planning for peace after victory was radiocast yesterday by "The Voice of America" stations of the Office of War Information overseas branch.

Marking the third anniversary of United Nations Flag Day, the program was beamed abroad from New York and San Francisco with pickups from London, Washington, Algiers, and Egypt.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, speaking from Washington, read the President's Flag Day Proclamation. Declaring that winning the war was only the first step in the fight for freedom, she said: "If we decide to work for unity and freedom throughout the world, we must join with other nations, small and great, and find ways through friendship to bring about freedom for the people of the world."

Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, Deputy Commanding General for Operations of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe and Commander of American bases in the Soviet Union, spoke from London. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander in Chief of the Australian Military Forces and Commander of Allied Land Forces in the Southwest Pacific, spoke from New York. Each described co-operation of the United Nations on the war fronts.

Other speakers included Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador; Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Actor Raymond Massey was master of ceremonies.

Pro-Nazis Listed By Danish Paper

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, June 15—The Danish Underground newspaper, Kirkens Front (Church Front) has announced that it will keep its readers informed of Danish clergymen who act in the interest of the German occupation authorities.

"The weak and dishonest attitude of these clergymen is proving harmful to the Danish church and nation," the paper states.

Kirkens Front previously published a list of pastors alleged to have adopted the Nazi philosophy.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU

New Features for 1944

Wilderness camp with outdoor shop. Dune Valley Pioneer Post with horses. Lakeshore camp with sailing, canoeing, swimming. Boys enjoy all or any of these divisions. Separate camp for smaller boys.

24TH SEASON

Arthur S. Huey, Director
Glen Arbor, Michigan
A unit of the LEELANAU SCHOOLS

CAMP NAMEQUOIT

ORLEANS, CAPE COD, MASS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J., Thayer, Directors

Nautical camp for boys 10-18. Swimming, golf, tennis, shopwork, etc. Limited enrollment. Fee $325, no extras. 8-week season begins June 28th. Booklet: V. J. Woodland, Representative, 31 Frederick St., Belmont, Mass. Tel. Belmont 0906-W.

MOWGLIS

SCHOOL-OF-THE-OPEN
East Hebron, N. H.
To Mowglis Men Wherever You Are!

"The call of the Pack
They ne'er can forget.
'We be of one blood, Brothers All!'
Good hunting! to those who are loyal and brave!
Then hark ye! O hark to the Call!"

Note: Another pause (paws) in 1944.

PINECREST DUNES

A salt-water camp on the protected shore of Long Island Sound at Peconic, L. I., 2 hours from New York. For boys 5-18. Cabins in the pines on the dunes. Riding, music, sailing, swimming in Sound and private fresh water lake. Mature staff. All-inclusive fee. *Catalog*

M. TOM WARD, *Director*
3 West Dover Street
Valley Stream, Long Island, N. Y.

CAMP WANDERLUST

Canoe Camp thru Maine Woods for 20 Boys

Woodcraft, Canoeing, Hiking and Swimming. Trout Fishing and Wild-Game Photography

14th Season 7 and 4-Week Terms Booklet
WESLEY HERRICK, Box 20, Concord, N. H.

ADMIRAL BILLARD ACADEMY

Summer courses. Pre-Induction Naval training on month's cruise in sheltered waters aboard famous schooner YANKEE. 8-week academic term. H. S. credits granted. Usual summer naval camp for boys 8-13. Catalog

Frederic D. Leyser, Headmaster, New London, Conn.

BOB-WHITE Freedom and Fun in the Country

Boys 4-15 in three separate divisions
Gay Comrades, Wholesome Activity, Skill in Sports.

Riding included in fee. Swimming. Expert Coaches, Tennis, Riflery, Archery, Photography, Gardening, Care of animals. Covered Wagon and Pack Trips. Mature Staff. Wartime service activities for older campers. At Ashland, Mass. 30th Year.

Also Bob-o-Link for Girls 3-11

S. A. HAYES, BOX 15, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Summer Club Daycroft

FOR GIRLS 7-16, BOYS 7-12

Our own island near by provides swimming, rowing, and sailing. Groups small and friendly. Activities: art, nature, crafts, singing, tennis, games. Children attend Christian Science Sunday School. Tutoring offered.

NOROTON HILL STAMFORD, CONN.

ELEKTOR

On Lake Teedyuskung, Hawley, Pa.

For Children of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

All regular camp activities. Small groups. Trained supervision. 1700 feet above sea level. 115 miles from New York. Accessible by train or bus. All inclusive fee 8 weeks—$215; 4 weeks—$115.

Mrs. Maude Clarke, Dir.
Elektor Academy, Jamaica, N. Y. RE. 9-4792
Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunn, Assts., Glen Ridge 6289-J

•SUNNYBARN•

Creative Arts Day Camp for Boys and Girls

July 3rd to August 25th, 9 to 4:30 o'clock

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
Swimming, Tennis, Horseback Riding
Alice Brundage Marsh, Director
15 FRANKLIN PLACE, SUMMIT, N. J.
TELEPHONES: SUMMIT 6-0108, 5866

DESERT SUN CAMP

San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14

A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc. Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.

Write Desert Sun School, Mecca, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, Write Idyllwild, Calif.

CHILDREN'S CAMPS

PLUMFIELD

Enrollment 40
Boys 2-8 years Girls 2-12 years
Fee $250

Separate work camp 10 older girls. Training in garden work, household duties. Worker earns while learning. Fee $150.

Mrs. M. R. Hilton
Box D Noroton, Conn.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Seashore Vacation

Wife of headmaster of private school is supervising a small group of girls (ages 11 to 15) at seashore home in Connecticut. Tennis, boating, swimming, badminton.

Season, July 1 to Sept. 1—$450
CAROL M. COYNE
P. O. Box 25 Litchfield, Conn.

HIGHMEADOWS

BOOTHBAY, MAINE

For Girls Seven to Seventeen

Limited enrollment makes varied and elastic schedule possible. Screened cabins, fresh and salt-water bathing, canoeing, sailing, tennis, gardening, cooking. Specializes in drama and music. Opens July 6. Closes August 31. Grade A Health Rating by State of Maine. For booklet address Marion L. Searing, 542 E. 80 St., New York City, until June 15.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

$110,000 FOR immediate sale, about 2 acre estate, terraced landscaping, live oak, redwood, cypress trees, waterfalls, fish pond, 350-ft. swim. pool; 5 decorated dress. rms.; barbecue pit; house termite-proof, firewalls, terraces, extra large din. rm., solarium, living rm., library, study with built-in safe, 2 powder rms., ballroom with picturesque, hand-painted walls, billiard rm., soda fountain; 4 complete bedroom suites, servant quarters for 3. BR. 23671. Owner, 414 St. Pierre Rd., Bel-Air, Los Angeles.

READING WEST SIDE

Outstanding white colonial home of 8 rooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces, hot-water heat with oil; 2-car garage; 1 acre of landscaped grounds; price $13,500.
STROUT & WING, R. E. and Builders
485 Main Street, Reading. 0353, Mass.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — For sale, furnished or unfurnished, 6-room house; sun porch, garage, oil heat; 5 minutes from Crestwood Station; seen by appointment. SMITH, 28 Warren Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y. TU. 3-2797-W.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge. Mass. KIR. 2345

FARMS FOR SALE

440 ACRES, all in cultivation, 50 miles south Kansas City, Mo., on Jefferson Hy.; $100 per acre; terms. Chas. E. Bevington, 3306 Main St., Vancouver, Wash.

WANTED UNFURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted, 5-room, unfurnished apartment, electric refrigerator, gas range, private entrance, Hamilton 8707. Ask for Mrs. Howard R. Snyder, 4006 Woodlea Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Chester Hill, near railroad and bus; second-floor, attractive 6-room apt., enclosed porch, garage. MO 8-4944.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West 57th Street—Modern furnished apartment, rent for three months. Available June 22. Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; suitable one or two persons. Grand piano. $110 monthly. Telephone CIrcle 7-5944.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER will share established, centrally located, downtown N. Y. office with another; available Tues., Thurs., Sats. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office vacant: 1 room for 3 days, 1 room 2 days; satisfactorily furnished. Room 707, 522 Fifth Ave.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for the summer months. Suite 3033, 11 West 42nd St. Tel. PE. 6-7140.

SPACE FOR RENT

PUBLIC GARAGE—Space now available. Special rates to fleets and groups. New management. Formerly "State" Garage. 16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Room in business girls' apt., kitchen privileges; $8. Call Saturday, Sunday afternoons or evenings except Wednesday and Thursday. Tel. CH 2-4696.

N. Y. C.—15-20 minutes to Manhattan, lovely sunny room for 1 or 2 business women. Long Island City. Phone STillwell 4-0034.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Attractive, large, small, studio type, near church; business person; elevator, references. EN. 2-9461.

BOSTON, 262 MASS. AVE.—Nicely furnished front room for 1 or 2 business persons; kitchen privileges; piano if desired. Ken. 1363.

SUMMER RENTALS

SMALL cottage in mountains, walking distance to swimming, stores and Christian Science church; for the month of August. Write Dumayne, 210-19 Hollis Ave., Bellaire, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Informal family hotel on Peconic inland Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; 35 former rooms, cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe sandy beach; home-cooked food, garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet. $30.00 and $35.00 weekly. F. M. KING.

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, ENFIELD, N. H. MASOMA LAKE—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming; excellent meals; rooms, private baths, $30.00 weekly; Sept. 25; booklets.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OAKWOOD ISLES, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., ON SOUND — TREES, BEACH, FISHING, BOATING, BRIDGE TO SHORE; 3-4-ROOM COTTAGES $325 up season; car unnecessary; convenient shopping; Grand Central 35 minutes; New Rochelle Station; take any East Main Street bus to LePevre Lane, 5 minutes. Tel. New Rochelle 2-5629.

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished modern cottages on lake; reached by rail or bus; send for folder. G. A. TERRY, 161 St. James Place, Buffalo 9, N. Y.

SUMMER cottage, beautiful West River valley; 8 rms. bath, electric refrigeration, cooking. For details write M. G. Scharff, West River Rd., Brattleboro, Vt.

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THE GATEWAY

HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
Lower Rates in June—Descriptive Booklet
THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, Recreation; Pamphlet

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLELAWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL LITCHFIELD HILLS welcomes guests; relaxation, study, pleasurable activities; direct train-bus service; advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only; reservations week ends, longer. F. H. SMITH, Maplelawn, New Preston, Conn.

BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5660.

STUDIOS TO LET

MAGNOLIA, MASS.
6-room artist's studio cottage completely furnished, near beach. Available immediately until Aug. 15. Unusual opportunity for the right people. Mrs. E. Wasson, Field Rd.

BOSTON—Large studio for women, kitchenette; Ivers and Pond grand piano; also an upright. Phone Com. 6983.

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FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

STABLEMAN, care for saddle horses, girls' camp in N. H. Asset to be able to shoe horses, do general repairs, drive truck. Give salary expected, refs. R. E. Hodgdon, 81 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 7688.

SALESMAN to contact hardware and lumber dealers; closed territory; must have car; state experience and draft status; salary, bonus and car mileage; excellent opportunity. Ken. 4271 (Mass.).

GENTLEMEN experienced in handling boys as counselor, Christian Scientist; state salary. Write Box E-12, S. 1550, 500 8th Ave., N.Y.C. 18.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor

PETERS EMPLOYMENT
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

ENGINEERS: All Kinds	Arr
DESIGNERS: Machine & Tools	Arr
CHEM ENGRS & PHYSICISTS	Arr
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS: Several	Arr
ESTIMATOR-ASST PROD: Precision tools	Arr
TIME STUDY & METHODS ENGRS	Arr
STEEL SALESMAN: Contractors, etc.	Arr
INSTITUTION SALESMAN: Ldry supplies	Arr
DRAFTSMEN & CHECKERS: Mech Exp	Arr
WINDOW TRIMMERS	$60-70
SALESMEN: Retail exp	$50 wk
PRINTERS: Several	$50-60
RADIO TECHNICIANS: Several	Arr
2ND & 3RD CLASS ENGINEERS	Arr

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

WANTED
Experienced I. B. M.
Tabulating and Key Punch
Operators. Male and Female.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTISTS WANTED
for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn the use of airbrush; either this year's or last year's graduates preferred.
Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO.
167 Bow Street, Everett, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for family of two to be companion for elderly lady while daughter works. Salary $15.00. Christian Scientist preferred. Miss Ruby R. Bassett, Tel. Chatham 546-M-2 after 6:00 p. m.

ASSISTANT COOK, pastry cook, kitchen worker, girls' camp in N. H. Give refs., salary expected. R. E. Hodgdon, 81 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 7688.

YOUNG woman stenographer with knowledge of filing for church office; 5-day week, pleasant surroundings. Apply Z-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER
for the summer for 2 adults at the seashore; all modern conveniences. Box C-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER - companion, middle aged, assist household duties; some attention to older gentleman. Mrs. J. E. Lyon, 6 Rockridge Road, Rye, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOG.
with general office experience. Good opportunity. Call Ken. 4271, Boston.

COOK and general house maid. Help with two children. Time off; good pay. Mrs. R. C. Norman, Rockrimmon Road, Stamford, Conn.

COMPETENT, dependable houseworker, part time; small apt.; pleasant, convenient. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1030 (Boston).

HOUSEKEEPER, good wages; located off Beacon St., Brookline; going to North Shore for summer. Tel. Asp. 6515 (Mass.).

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THE WESTMINSTER GUILD LTD., London, England, wish to appoint a representative in New York, with architectural connections, preferably with some knowledge of bronze metalwork, name-plates, and memorials. Particulars to 14 Howick Place, London, S. W. 1, England.

SALESMEN WANTED

SECURITIES SALESMEN
Florida territories selling Investment Trust and new local offering. Commission. Southeastern Securities Corp., 308 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, high school education, Christian Scientist, 25 years' experience retail men's wear and store manager, now employed as hotel auditor, desires change; will consider outside selling or other right activity. Write Box R-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, 30, married, experienced secretary and office manager, administrative background, engaged on war contract being terminated, available after July 15; qualified as assistant to busy executive. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, mature woman (Protestant) wishes position as housekeeper-companion to one living alone N. Y. C.; own room essential. Write Box F-5, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE high school girl to care for children in Protestant family, country or beach in N. J.; junior life saver, experienced camper. K. H., 62 William St., Worcester 2, Mass.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, experienced stenographer desires position; references. Regina Karniol, Tel. STillwell 4-100 (ext. 291) mornings, N. Y. C.

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SUPREME BEDDING CO.
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You can tell many prospective tenants or purchasers about your real estate by placing a classified advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

S. G. PARKER CO.
78 Federal St., Boston
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FOUNTAIN GIRLS
KITCHEN BOYS
WAITRESSES
Apply Manager

AN OPPORTUNITY
Learn while you serve under the direction of graduates of the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatoriums. All departments, steward, housekeeping, nursing, offering a true opportunity for service and training. Tenacre operates a nursing home for Christian Scientists.
For full information write Personnel Director Box 632, Princeton, New Jersey.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR with American Red Cross credentials for private camp waterfront in New Hampshire; man or woman. Reply stating salary, etc. Write Box B-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

SOLID mahogany 4-post, 42-in. bed, box springs, $45; also rope leg card table, $60. Call Ken. 8280, Boston.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

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WEDDING GIFTS, FINE JEWELRY
WIDMER, of 31 West Street, Boston

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CAPABLE Middle Western representative with refined Chicago Loop office solicits a line for immediate development and expansion. Henry Herrmann, 30 W. Washington, Chicago 2.

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BIG FINE BUDDED PECANS—new crop. 5 lbs. $2.99, 10 lbs. $5.49. Shells cracked (easy to get meats out) 1c lb. more. Meats—no shells—5 lbs. $5.99, 10 lbs. $11.49. All prices prepaid in U. S. A. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Phil's Pecan Plantation, Camilla, Ga.

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Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

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ROACHES EXTERMINATED—Guaranteed to rid your place of roaches, bedbugs, vermin. Sanitary Ext. Co., Com. 7878 (Boston).

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STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1393 6th Ave (58th) New York CIrcle 7-3679

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EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. Spinets and Studio Uprights purchased. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 33 W. 57 St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

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Teacher:—Science of Singing—Voice Building and Interpretation. Alumnus of Curtis Institute of Music and pupil of Mme. Marcella Sembrich. Studios: 62-28 82nd Place, West Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.—Phone Havemeyer 8-0484 and 118 So. West St., Allentown, Pa., phone 3-1932.

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Let us bind your blankets, re-cover your puffs and mend your linens. We also cover pillows, make curtains and do other household sewing.
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Member of Federation of Women's Exchanges

CAMERA SUPPLIES
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852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

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MERIDEN

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STOCKWELL'S
36 Colony Street

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FLORAL DECORATIONS
Greenbackers Greenhouses
WM. G. RUCKER, Prop.
Old Colony Road

MIDDLETOWN

WRUBEL'S
He hasn't stopped fighting—don't YOU!

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Complete Beauty Service
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207 MAIN STREET

PAINTS
WALLPAPER
PICTURE FRAMING
143 William Street Phone 1573
CHARLES B. MITCHELL

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

Seeds • Fertilizers
Garden Tools
Poultry Supplies
RACKLIFFE BROS.
"It's Right from Rackliffe's"
PHONE 5000 250 PARK ST.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St
1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

The Porter & Dyson Co
Diamonds Watches
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2318, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

FURNITURE
Repaired and Re-upholstered
Antiques Restored
Box Springs and Mattresses Made Over
Rush Seats and Chair Caning
ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
236 WHALLEY AVE. Estab. 1918 8-0418

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

ELI MOORE
Fashion Headquarters for
YOUNG NEW HAVEN
942 Chapel Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0748

THE S. H. MOORE CO.
Florists
1054 CHAPEL STREET
PHONE 6-4188

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FATHER'S DAY
June 18th
You will find the right gift for Dad at
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
259 Main Street 4-4121

Staten Island
CLEANING AND DYEING EST.
THE MERNSTEIN SHOP
Established 1898
Quality Work at Minimum Prices
Pressing - Tailoring - Fur Storage
TEL. 3-3275 242 BEDFORD ST.

Bob's Sports SPORTING GOODS
LADIES' AND MEN'S SPORTWEAR
for Maine Woods or Main Street
78 W. Park Place Tel. 3-9036

Headquarters for
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
Frankel's
262 ATLANTIC STREET

STEAM LAUNDRY
STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

GEORGE SARVINAS CO.
FUR STORAGE
Furriers Exclusively
Fur Storage • Cleaning and Glazing
Restyling and Repairing
Telephone 3-5003
30 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

GRAND CENTRAL MARKET
Meats Fresh Vegetables
Fish Groceries
"Everything to Eat"
37 Atlantic Tel. 46126-7-8

THE VICK REALTY CO.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance of All Kinds
135 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
SPECIALISTS IN
SLIP COVERS—WINDOW SHADES
DRAPERIES—VENETIAN BLINDS
UPHOLSTERING—CURTAINS
63 BROAD STREET Telephone 4-4196

HIRSCH'S
Fur Shop
The Finest in New Furs. 1944 Restyling. Careful Cleaning and Care. Storage on Our Own Premises.
43 Atlantic St. Dial 3-4043

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

5TH WAR LOAN
THE FRED J. WOOD COAL CO.
WM. WOOD FRANK L. WOOD
Waterbury, Conn. Telephone 5-1389

Sugenheimers
for Figure Flattering Play Clothes to absorb the summer sun.
64 BANK STREET

See These New Spring FROCKS by "Mary Lewis"
Made of fast-color striped Lawsdale chambray and striped seersucker. In sizes 12 to 20.... $4.98 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

WESTPORT

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Line of Beauty Culture
58 E. State Street Phone
Dickson Bldg. 2-3759

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED
Industrial and Marine Pressure Vacuum Gauges
OUR SPECIALTY
11 W. 25TH STREET
KONE ENGINEERING CO.

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at ANY time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
tel. 2-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient easy-to-use CHARGA-PLATE
Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

FLOWERS
for Birthdays and Anniversaries
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

CORRECT ATTIRE FOR MEN and BOYS
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

YES . . WE HAVE COAL FOR YOU
Although anthracite is scarce there's Stove or Nut bituminous to keep you plenty warm.
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Ft. of Colonie St.

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
offers
Layer Cakes Danish Coffee Rings
Rolls
Muffins — Bread

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

NEVER A BURDEN!

Payments for a home of your own can be arranged to fit your income perfectly. Larger payments while your earning power is at its peak; smaller payments in later years when your earnings may contract. You ought to—and can—avail yourself of the advantages of our Home Financing Plan.
BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
66 EXCHANGE STREET

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
CHARCOAL AND INSULUX GLASS BLOCKS
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

ONE MORE BOND
—may mean one more boy home again—safe and sound. The greatest tribute we can pay to the boys is in deeds, not words . . . deeds such as buying bonds to help bring more boys home safely . . . sooner! Buy an EXTRA Bond — NOW — at —
McLEAN'S

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE DAIRY PRODUCTS
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

BRONXVILLE

RUGS
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
Specialists in Cleaning, Repairing and Reweaving Oriental Rugs
Bronxville Rug Company
JOHN KAISHIAN, THE RUG MAN
54 Palmer Avenue BR. 2-8025

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-0260

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

The NOSEGAY and Flowers
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251
QUAKER STATE

Frances Van Sicklen
Sportswear
Dresses Blouses
79 Pondfield Road BR 2-3101

BUFFALO

FLOWERS
Weddings Graduations Anniversaries
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA 5310

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High, Near Main
- 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
- Parkridge, Corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

Summer Frocks
Cottons and Crepes
LESLIE FROCKS
OPEN EVERY EVENING
Granada Theatre Bldg., 3172 Main Street

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1308 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

Guernsey—Jersey
MILK and CREAM
Butter—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
Phone Triangle 2310
QUINBY DAIRY

CORTLAND

Nationwide
FURNITURE MOVERS!
Move the Mayflower way—to any state or Canada. Expert drivers—modern vans. We'll plan all details of your move.
BROOKES OF CORTLAND
28 Church Street

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
AERO Mayflower
NATIONWIDE FURNITURE MOVERS

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
CHOCOLATE SHOP

Buy More Bonds Than Before!
5th WAR LOAN
Peck's
BUY FURNISHING HOMES SINCE 1898

BACK THE ATTACK
Good Shoes Properly Fitted
Save Labor
Brownbilt Shoe Store

DOUGLASTON

John B. Richardson Louise M. Richardson
"Books and Things"
40-28 MAIN AVENUE AT STATION
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
BAYSIDE 9-9382
Children's Books a Specialty
Books for Sale and Rent
Crane Stationery Greeting Cards

P. N. BRUNING . . .
Distributor S. S. Pierce's Quality Foods
224-04 Northern Blvd.
Phone Bayside 9-1571

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-5696. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHELL
SUPER SHELL
and the
New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue FL. 9-7609

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Father's Day, June 18th
Remember Dad with a Gift from
Barclay
HABERDASHERS
71-22 Austin St., Forest Hills, N. Y.
BO. 8-8836

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Jantzen Swim Suits
Vacation Luggage
Flags and Sporting Goods

Here's to Father
on his day June 18th. And here you will find the very gifts of smart menswear that will prove a TOAST to his taste.
Established 1854
Adolph Levy & Son
FREEPORT, N. Y.

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Offers a Fine Selection of
FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
Clothier • Hatter • Haberdasher
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
MODERN SHOE REPAIR
F. Montalbano
292 N. Main St.
Near Seaman Ave.
Tel Freeport 3698

VIEBROCK'S
Home Made French Chocolates
Also
Nut and Fruit Milk Chocolates
Sodas Luncheons
45 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream
and Milk Sherbets

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

Featuring
BESTFORM BRASSIERES
for summer wear.
Several styles to choose from in this showing
All one price 79c
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

GREAT NECK

North Shore's Smartest Shop
LOUISE ALLEN, Inc.
113 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck 711
Hundreds of
Cracker Crisp
Cotton Frocks
9-15 12-20 18½-24½
Blouses—Sportswear
He hasn't stopped fighting—don't YOU!

5th WAR LOAN
TASTY
LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Open every day except Sunday
MANION'S RESTAURANT
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Road

Fight By His Side!
Cadillac Hair Dressing Salon
40 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 892

Russell's Sweet Shoppe
5th WAR LOAN
45 S. Middle Neck Road
Opp. Christian Science Church
GREAT NECK 5641 GREAT NECK 3643

He hasn't stopped fighting—don't YOU!
R. A. PYLE LETTER SHOP
9 Station Plaza Great Neck 2920

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
HARRIETT LIGETY
95 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck 1680 Great Neck

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
W. T. GRANT COMPANY
50 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, New York

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

The Ideal Eating Place

Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Ofgenheimer Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS
TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next State Theatre)

PERSONAL LOANS
for Personal Needs
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
BUY ANOTHER BOND

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

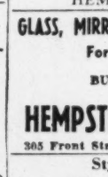
Style Begins at
HARRY WOLF
Clothier, Haberdasher, Hatter
11 MAIN STREET
TEL. 141 HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

PAMPER PAPA
On Father's Day—June 18
Sunday, June 18. That's the day to give Dad a rousing celebration . . . and here's the recipe: FIRST: Make Dad as comfortable as possible, AND when he's all relaxed and wondering what it's all about, bring out those Father's Day Gifts from Rothschild's. Yes, Pamper Papa on HIS day . . . he deserves it!
Rothschild's new Summer Store Hours—Daily 9:30 to 5 P. M. Sats, 9:30 to 6 P. M.
ROTHSCHILD'S


HARTLEY'S ENGLISH **Marmalade**
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 East State Street
DIAL 2761

MULTI-FACET DIAMONDS
They're more brilliantly beautiful, because they're cut with 40 more light-reflecting facets than usual.
See these lovely rings today.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE

GENERAL TIRES
Tire Recapping—Repairing
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
409 W. STATE ST. DIAL 9316
GEORGE B. NORRIS

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 9-1156 Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 to 12.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

SPORTS SHIRTS . . ROBES
NECKWEAR . . PAJAMAS
Geo. L. Brown
37-46 82nd Street HAV. 9-8509

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Dulion's
Serving Dinner Only
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Sundays 12:30 to 8:00 P. M.
HAV. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

FUR STORAGE
Queens Retail Furrier
Repairing, Cleaning, Restyling
Serving This Community Since 1928
37-41 82ND STREET NE. 9-3525

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

Shelley's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA 9-8927

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Barclay Custom Made Bras, Girdles, Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Rep. 9-7779

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
featuring
Wella Cold Wave
89-14 163RD STREET
89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400

John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

JAMESTOWN

FRED H. BROADHEAD
Insurance
FIRE, AUTO, ACCIDENT
101 GOKEY BLDG. Phone 4-008

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 8694

KRAUS, Inc.
Men's Clothing Boys'
No Scarcity Here in
Fine Suits, Top Coats, Rain Coats
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
2874 Delaware Ave. DElaware 0483

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

CORDWOOD and KINDLING
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 82

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

FATHER'S DAY
Give him something to wear
D. AND J. LEVY
29 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Now Located in the MALVERNE BANK BLDG.
Cor. of Hempstead Ave. and Nottingham Road
FULL LINE OF SUMMER and SPORT WEAR, at reasonable prices.
Varnie Shop

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

George F. Bechstein
INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
1 EAST FAIRVIEW AVENUE
PHONE—VALLEY STREAM 5617

MAMARONECK

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6210 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Cottons
for all-around wear
a lovely selection from $5.98
Time now to choose your
BEACH APPAREL,
too.
BROMLY
10 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
555 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

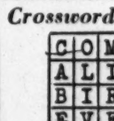
CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Fur
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070, 9235
LUGBAUER Service

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	M	P	A	S	S
A	L	I	A	S	▨	H
B	I	R	D	▨	G	A
E	V	E	▨	T	A	D
L	E	▨	T	I	T	O
L	▨	S	H	R	E	W
▨	T	A	R	E	S	▨
J	U	L	E	S	▨	G
O	R	L	E	▨	V	E
S	K	Y	▨	T	I	L
E	S	▨	J	O	S	E
P	▨	C	O	R	O	T
H	E	R	B	E	R	T

NEW YORK

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WEDDING and
GRADUATION
GIFTS

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Jeweler
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New Rochelle 2-3692

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
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Kathryn Hayes
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CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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Complete Camp Outfitting
Service for Boys and Girls
Official Regulation Apparel
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Borough of Brooklyn

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Complete Line of
SPORTSWEAR MANHATTAN SHIRTS
INTERWOVEN SOCKS
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—Repair Service
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BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
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Sees You in the Ideal Garment With Its Fitting Ideal for You.
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Local and Long Distance Moving and Storage
244-250 Marion Street
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916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Nostrand Av.
opp. Erasmus High School Cor. St. Johns Pl.
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Since 1926

June Is the Month of Flowers
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Fresh Cut Flowers Always on Hand for All Occasions
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Brooklyn's Reliable Jeweler Since 1910
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BIE
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84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0902-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1887

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

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WARTIME "TOPS"
Laundering & Dry Cleaning
BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Blue Point 420, Center Moriches 56

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YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
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Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
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• M. MANOOKIAN •
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Keep fresh in our Refrigerated Candy Cabinet
LUNCHEONETTE
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Ave., Pelham 65, N. Y. Ph. Pelham 8-1652

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ICE CREAM and
FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
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For Father's Day, *this Sunday*—
Shirts, Ties, Sportswear, Robes, Pajamas, Handkerchiefs
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN ST.

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER

For Father's Day
The GIFTS *he will like*
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 North Main St.; Telephone 2100 Free Delivery

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PRIME MEAT and Poultry
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Do Your Part in the 5th War Loan
Buy More Than Before
WALLACE CO.

5th WAR LOAN
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
Now Open—Our New Cotton Shop
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GREENBERGS
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Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
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For Good Food
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Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

"The Best Taxi Service in Town"
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BAGGAGE TRANSFER
PHONE 1323
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VAN DYK
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SELF SERVICE
FOOD MARKET
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5th WAR LOAN
AVON
Cosmetics
Bessie Thomas
Representative
9 Underhill Avenue Phone 392-R
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

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Employees are entering a drive to sell more and more War Bonds. Buy yours today. We are authorized issuing agents and we'll send you home with your bond—duly registered.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

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Fashions for Young Folks
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Dresses to the Teen's Taste
Smart Cottons in a large variety of styles. Sizes 10 to 16.

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Permanent Waving
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McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
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HUETTINGER'S
Beauty Salon
Permanent and Cold Waves
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Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

GELLER'S
Curtain & Linen Shop
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YEAR 'ROUND COMFORT
That's yours with fireproof Eagle Insulation Plus Fuel Savings Up to 40%. Summer 15 Degrees Cooler
INSULATE NOW PAY NOV. 1
Free Estimates Hillside 3100-J
L. F. WARNER, Representing
LAUB ELEC. CORP. Stone 104
TIMKIN OIL BURNERS

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
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New and used replacement parts
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FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 97
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

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MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
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We deliver Culver 451-452

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Do you want Personal Service and Sound Insurance Protection? Our Policies Fit Every Pocketbook Ask About Our Plan
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
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George Dietrich, President J. E. Hasselwander, Treasurer

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
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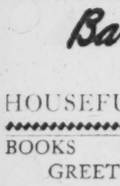
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787


Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2840

Telephone Rockville Centre 2843—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

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PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
CANNING SUPPLIES
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
1921 PALMER AVENUE

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
FOR HOUSEFURNISHINGS
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

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JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
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AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1379

NEW YORK

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Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

RED & WHITE STORE
917 E. GENESEE STREET
GROCERIES—BAKED GOODS
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
Charles S. Taylor, Owner

Learn to Speak a NEW LANGUAGE by LINGUAPHONE RECORDS
Exclusively
Clark Music Co.
416 S. SALINA STREET

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT CORPORATION
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

Come to Our Store for
Kem-Tone
Miracle Wall Finish
Sherwin-Williams Co.
STATE TOWER BUILDING

Eahins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1116 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

TROY

CORDE THREAD for CROCHETING HANDBAGS
All Colors in Stock
THE TRUNK SHOP
Everything in Leather
351 BROADWAY

ENAMELED TILE BOARD
For kitchen or bathroom. Sanitary—easy to keep clean. Bright, attractive colors. Standard and deluxe finishes.
GRIMM — Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

If you are in need of a good MAGNIFYING GLASS consult
LIMERICK'S
286 River Street
Troy, New York

MANN'S
The Fulton St. Stationer sells THE WAR CHEST; the efficient home file in colors at $1.59.
PHONE TROY 1049-2049

You can still get Traditionally Fine Irish Table Linens at Frears, shopping center for the Hudson-Mohawk valley.
FREARS Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

FIRESTONE STORES
273 Genesee Street
Utica, N. Y.
Complete Home and Auto Supplies
Phones 23138-9 3 Road Cars

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-3160

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
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Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
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WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1931. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
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Offenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
176 East Post Road
White Plains 8775

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

For Milady
Smart Dresses—Coats—Hats and small wear
ORAM KIRCHE
Stylist
138 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2226 Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
Fresh Good Heavy Milk
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
2 West Post Rd. Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids.
And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY DISTRIBUTOR
AUTHORIZED HAWKINSON FLEX-O-LEAD SERVICE
TIRE SERVICE INC.
The Performance Equals the Promise
45 Orawoupum Street

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

YONKERS

HORTON'S
MEN'S WEAR
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
Agency Manhattan Shirts, Stetson Hats
Worsted-Tex Clothes
8 Main St., Next to Fashion Shop
367 South Broadway at McLean Ave.

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
THE BEST BY TEST
COAL
FUEL OIL
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

For Father's Day
Arrow Shirts — Ties
Adam Hats
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 SOUTH BROADWAY
Corner of Lawrence Street

5th WAR LOAN
EDWARD C. PAARFUS
SHOES
8 MANOR HOUSE SQUARE

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

First Amphibious Vehicle?

This curious combination of motorboat and automobile was seen some years ago at Bognor, popular English seaside resort. It could travel equally as well on the sea as on land. Road wheels and a seagoing propeller were provided, and a gearing device was attached to the transmission which engaged the correct method of propulsion. The chassis was an old and modified Ford "T." The fact that this craft was used only a few years before the war reveals the tremendous strides made in the design of amphibious vehicles, especially when one compares this example with the modern assault craft and "ducks" being used on the French coast.

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

The Polish government in exile will issue a new series of four stamps on June 20 to commemorate the Polish Army's victory at Monte Cassino in Italy, part of the offensive which opened the gates to Rome, according to reports by the Polish Telegraph Agency.

An early announcement will be made as to how collectors can obtain these stamps. Meanwhile, it is learned, all existing Polish stamps will be overprinted with the phrase: "Monte Cassino, May, 1944."

Somewhat of an innovation in commemorative stamps is a new three-cent airmail set just issued by Russia to mark the tenth anniversary of a record-breaking but disastrous stratosphere flight by three Soviet balloonists. Instead of a new design, the new stamps are of the same design as a three-value set issued in 1934 to honor the three scientists (Scott's C50-52) with the addition of the date "30.1.1944" added at the lower left corner. All three stamps are of one ruble value and the colors are slate gray, emerald and blue. Each pictures one of the balloonists, I. D. Usyskin, A. B. Vasenko and P. F. Fedoseninko. The trio's stratosphere flight carried them to the then record-breaking height of 72,178 feet. All three were killed when the balloon crashed in landing.

Russia also is reported to be planning a set of two "United Nations" stamps which will feature flags of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States, a set of seven stamps to mark "20 Years Without Lenin," and four stamps picturing war medals.

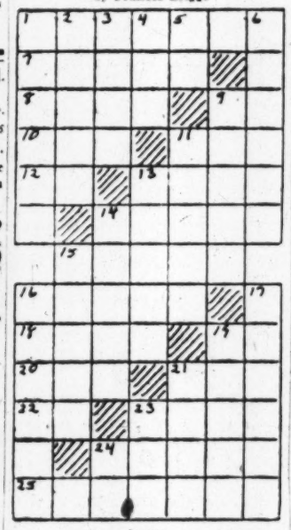
Among the European issues which may become available to collectors after the war is an Italian set issued in 1942 to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Gioacchino Rossini, famed operatic composer. As described in a philatelic publication of a neutral country, the set consisted of four values—25, 30 and 50 centesimi and one lira. A statue of Rossini appears on the 25c value and Rossini's portrait on the 50c. Rossini, born at Pesaro in 1792, is regarded as the greatest Italian operatic composer of his generation and his most famous work was the "Barber of Seville." He died in Paris in 1868.

Facts and Figures

ELEPHANTS LIKE ONIONS AS MUCH AS THEY DO PEANUTS
IT'S A FACT
THE NETHERLANDS HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN TWO MILLION TONS TO THE SHIPPING POOL CREATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS
K. PARRIS
A MODERN LAUNDRY BUILT BY ARMY ENGINEERS IS FURNISHING CLEAN CLOTHES, SHEETS AND TOWELS TO SOLDIERS ALONG THE LEDO ROAD IN INDIA AND BURMA

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is an instrument for determining direction?
7—An assumed name is what?
8—The grasquit is a bird, fish, or worm—which?
9—What was last of original 13 American colonies to be settled (abbr.)?
10—Who was mother of Cain, Abel, and Seth?
11—What is a diminutive of Theodore?
12—French article.
13—Who is the Yugoslav guerrilla leader?
14—Katherina, Shakespearean heroine, is termed what?
15—What were the weeds of Biblical grain fields?
16—What was first name of composer of "Serenade"?
18—What is the wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling helmet of a knight?
19—Who was brother of Odin and Vili?
20—What is called by Omar "that inverted Bowl"?
21—Sesame.
22—Plural ending.
23—Who is one of principal characters in Bizet's "Carmen"?
24—What French artist painted "The Woodgatherers"?
25—Who composed operetta, "The Fortune Teller"?

Down
1—Poictesme is an imaginary country in novels by whom?
2—If you ate a Barcuna, it would be what?
3—Deep mud.
4—A leaf of a water lily is what?
5—While.
6—What "is very, very like me from the heels up to the head"?
9—Who wrote "The Poor Little Rich Girl"?
11—Wearies.
13—According to recent play, what number "is a family"?
14—Who is titular heroine of a Jerome Kern musical comedy?
15—Who are the natives of Smyrna?
16—Who was sold into slavery by his brothers?
17—What is the given name of Mr. Burgess, American humorist?
19—Front part of a cap is what?
21—What is the past tense of "tear"?
22—What is a poetic book of the Bible?
24—Center (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

She Knew

The story shows that the Luxembourgers' defiance of the Germans extends even to the children.

At school a little girl was asked by the Nazi teacher who was the greatest figure in the modern history of the country.

"The Grand Duchess Charlotte," replied the child.

The Nazi was annoyed. However, he tried again.

"But who was it that fled the country, leaving them to fight their own battles?" he demanded.

The little girl could answer that one, too.

"Rudolf Hess," she said.—Tit-Bits.

Of Course

Robert St. John, the author, was standing in the lobby of the NBC studios, in Chicago's Merchandise Mart, where his luxuriant beard attracted considerable attention.

A woman visitor asked a page the identity of the owner of that hirsute splendor.

"That's St. John," she was told.

"Um-m!" mused the visitor, turning again to the beard. "Here for the Baptist convention, I presume."—Wall Street Journal.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"He thumbed a ride while I was going through Yellowstone Park!"

Today's Quotation

Of all earthly consolations this is the greatest, that the mind is its own place. The mind is an impregnable fortress which can be held against all comers, the mind is a sanctuary, open day or night to the pursued.—MEADE FALKNER

Miracle Helps

By the Associated Press

Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

Residents of Sanctum City, Miss., can thank Sgt. Lloyd Miracle, bivouacked with his 977th Engineers near by, who built a roof over their church with the help of nine company comrades. It took them six hours. They received a chicken dinner as payment, and the townspeople had a church for the first time in three and one half years.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Plane, Designed to Fly Rightside Up, Can Also Fly Upside Down?

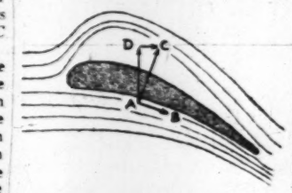
A fixed-wing, heavier-than-air craft flies because of (a) the force of the rush of air against the under surface of the wing, and (b) the buoyant effect of a partial vacuum created above the wing.

In the accompanying diagram, the force of the wind against the wing has two components—AB parallel to the wing and AC perpendicular to the wing. This latter force, in turn, has two components—AD, which is vertical, and DC which is horizontal.

As the wing rushes through the air, the air currents rising above its leading edge cannot bend down sharply enough to touch the upper surface of the wing, with the result that a partial vacuum is formed. If the vacuums were complete, the pressure of the atmosphere against the under side of the wing would amount to nearly 15 pounds per square inch at sea level. Even with only a partial vacuum, AD constitutes but a small part of the lifting force which supports the plane.

When the pilot flips the plane over on its back and indulges in inverted flying, it would seem logical to think the partial vacuum would now be formed UNDER the wing, and that this force, added to the pull of gravity, would crush the plane to earth precipitately.

This might tend to happen if the inverted plane were kept on a



perfectly level keel, but in actual practice the pilot drops the tail sufficiently to set the wings at the proper angle of attack and although upside down flying is aerodynamically very inefficient, it can be done.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

In peacetime, says an information note, 3,500,000 persons crossed the English Channel every year. Just wait a while, Adolf. It can happen in wartime, too.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

Always Mr. Morgenthau remarks with something like surprise that the average man still has more than $150 in cash in his possession.—Milwaukee Journal.

NEWS ITEM— STORE ADVERTISES COLLAPSIBLE RUBBER BOATS (SAME AS THE NAVY USES) FOR SALE TO CIVILIANS
HENRY!
I'M TESTING IT BEFORE WE GO TO THE BEACH
SO THAT'S YOUR IDEA OF A PRACTICAL JOKE, OSWALD!
DARLING, DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD HAVE INFLATED IT BEFORE WE STARTED FOR THE LAKE?
I'M SORRY, MISS— A SAILOR DOES NOT GO WITH EACH RUBBER BOAT
SPORTS CENTRE
I.F. VAN ZELM

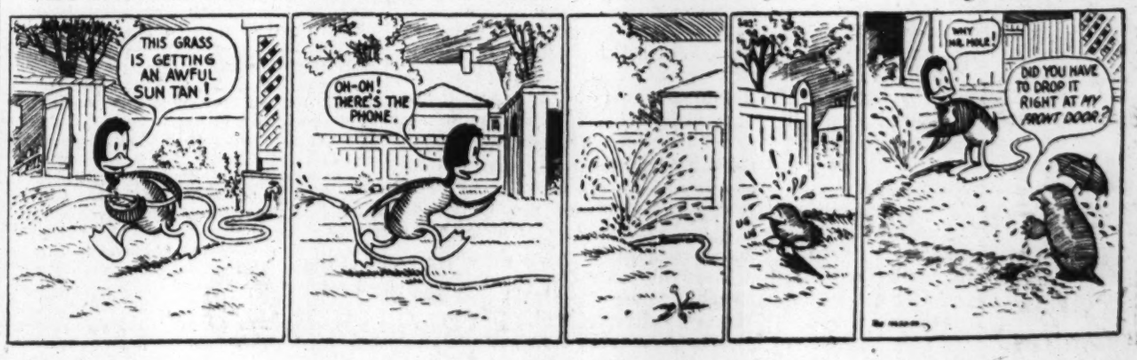
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Down by the Railroad Tracks*

By RODGERS

Bones was back again today. "How about a hike?" he suggested—
Well, I'm always ready for a hike, so off we went—
"I'll show you where I've been living," Bones said—
So we headed for the railroad tracks and a part of town I don't know very well—

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Hears From the Underground*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

De Gaulle in France

The visit of General de Gaulle to France looks like another milestone on his road to recognition as head of a provisional government. Early reports of enthusiastic welcomes by the populace are reminiscent of his triumphal entry into Africa, after much Allied opposition to his going there. Will the story of his rise to power at Algiers now be repeated in France?

Unless the Allies—and particularly the United States Government—are prepared to alter their French policy drastically in favor of the Committee of National Liberation, their approval of the de Gaulle trip to his native land hardly makes sense. Could not they have underestimated the influence of the de Gaulle legend among the French people? This has been built up for many months through Algiers' extensive and almost exclusive connections with the French underground.

Probably the de Gaulle visit could not be prevented. To have forbidden this leader of French anti-Fascist forces to set foot on French soil would to display a fear that Allied non-recognition of de Gaulle was ill-founded. Moreover, the trip seems called for by the fact that the situation in France demands some swift steps toward a clarification of Allied intentions.

This is not to say that Washington, and therefore London, are suddenly determined to recognize General de Gaulle and his Committee. At the very moment of his visit, American officials are complaining of his tactics. He is charged with refusing to permit French officers to accompany the invading forces. French sources reply that there was never an agreement to this effect. The American contention remains that, agreement or no agreement, a plan of co-operation was worked out on this assumption.

It may be that this plan was invalidated for the French when they learned that General Eisenhower, and not the French Committee, would appoint the French administrators of liberated territory. Certainly this development could not be foreseen when Mr. Anthony Eden outlined plans for dealing with France in the House of Commons recently, at which time he stated that Britain was dealing with the French Committee as the authority which would exercise leadership in France as liberation proceeded.

In the face of such sharp disagreements about the role of the French Committee, and in the presence of friction over arrangements with immediate military as well as political significance, it is at least surprising that Washington should have added its approval to that of London for the de Gaulle visit. It appears the de Gaulle visit is either a necessary sop to an enraged French opinion, or a test on whose results Washington is prepared to withhold or at last to grant recognition to the French Committee.

Drowsy-Heads at Home

While we can laud the industry of the House Military Affairs Committee in delving into the Pearl Harbor affair and bringing up a strange story of engineering and constructional delays in completing defenses there, we suggest that Americans need not look very hard for "goats" in connection with Pearl Harbor.

President Roosevelt has signed a bill extending the time for courts-martial of Admiral Kimmel and General Short until next Dec. 7. In due course we can expect the full story of unpreparedness at Pearl Harbor to come out.

But the courts-martial may reveal only the story of military and naval unpreparedness. Americans might usefully remember that physical unpreparedness in Hawaii was but an expression of mental unpreparedness at home.

If there were incomplete airplane-warning systems in Hawaii—systems being installed under direction of an Army Colonel who was "inappropriately" (to use Secretary Stimson's word) friendly with a contractor but lately a German citizen—there were good signals buzzling loudly on the mainland but few to heed them. If there were ostriches at Pearl Harbor, there were drowsy-heads at home.

This is not to excuse any who may not have fulfilled their responsibilities in Hawaii, but to suggest that the lessons of Pearl Harbor might well have wider future application than only among those present in the islands on Dec. 7, 1941.

Beyond the Beaches

The early assumption that the Allies would first make the Cherbourg peninsula a firm base, protected on both sides by the sea, must be revised. If that was the intention, it has been delayed either by stiff Nazi resistance from the west or by the flooding of low lands around Carentan.

But there are several alternatives. One is a drive across the base of the peninsula farther inland, along the Caen-Villedieu road. At Villers-Bocage Allied penetration in the center of the line has not reached this road. A sweep west comparable to that which brought General Montgomery's tanks 25 miles inland around Caumont would cut off Saint-Lô and leave the enemy only one road into Cherbourg.

The Allies have been hit hard on both flanks, the British having to give ground at Troarn and the Americans at Montebourg. But German gains have been relatively small, while the Allied drive in the center has greatly enlarged the beachhead. The confidence with which the Allies have plunged inland, leaving behind the wonderful umbrella of naval guns, suggests that they believe their gathering power can match the full force of German counter-attacks.

Remembering that at Anzio the British-American forces found ways to supply 150,000 men without a modern port, it would not be surprising if they have poured such strength into Normandy that sea-guarded flanks and even the possession of Cherbourg have become less urgent. The indications are that new methods and devices have enabled the Allies to build up a power which gives them great freedom of movement.

Stabilization in Danger

The House, where it was generally expected renewal of the Stabilization Act would meet tough sledding, is so far showing a slightly more reasonable attitude than did the Senate. The House has voted down the Bankhead amendment, which would have added an estimated $250,000,000 a year to the Nation's clothing bill, and declined to adopt the Disney amendment upping the price of crude oil 35 cents a barrel.

However, the story is not yet finished. Senate and House conferees now must work over a final draft, and the raw materials in their hands are still very threatening to the inflation effort.

The Dirksen amendment would permit complaints against OPA regulations and price ceilings to be lodged in any Federal District Court. The present arrangement requires complaints to be filed only in the Court of Appeals in Washington. OPA officials regard this as a most serious threat, for conflicting opinions on price ceilings, for example, would make them unenforceable.

The Pace amendment provides that processors of agricultural commodities must pay full parity prices or else they cannot charge more than 90 per cent of the OPA ceiling for their finished product. This is primarily designed to increase the price paid for raw cotton about a penny, but it would also have immediate price effects on wheat, rye, eggs and peanuts.

It would most certainly generate extreme pressures for higher prices, especially in cotton materials, where manufacturing bottlenecks and price-ceilings are already limiting supplies.

The conference committee must act courageously in saving stabilization for the American people.

Ah! Ambrosia

A Lieutenant in the Army nurse corps, returning to this country after a long period of active duty on the Italian battle front, said the first thing she wanted was a fresh slice of her mother's Irish bread. Has anyone ever forgotten the taste of a slice of Mother's bread, hot out of the oven, when he came home from school?

Baking bread at home is an art. Preparations usually are made the "night before," when ingredients are mixed and the lump of dough thoroughly kneaded by strong, practiced hands. After being placed in a deep pan, covered with a clean dishtowel, the dough is left to the warm magic of the night. This is known as the period for rising. When morning comes it has not only doubled in size, but has overflowed the pan. An hour later golden-brown loaves are giving off a warm, rich aroma of which only a home-made loaf of bread is capable.

Lieutenant, we believe you've got something there. Oh, Mabel, how about adding a yeast cake to that grocery list?

Hasn't This Gone On Long Enough?

Quilt Squares and Custard Pies

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Last week we entertained the Shining Light Club. I say "we" with a purpose, although I avoided the house during the session and was careful not to lay myself open to the inadvertent fate of one husband who stuck around for ice cream and cake. This husband found himself listed in the weekly paper under the phrase, "Among the ladies present were . . ."

But I did entertain. Just as the ladies were gathering I discovered a whole family of rats having a picnic in the grain room, which is why my wife appeared bearing arms to greet her arriving guests. The first flurry was intensified as I proceeded to shoot all during the meeting. I didn't mind the later reprimand. I just explained that it isn't easy to shoot a gun quietly.

But once I heard the women singing, so it didn't bother them much. They're all farm

women anyway, and they know how it is with rats in a grain room. For 25 years, now, they've been meeting at the houses in the neighborhood, and they've run into worse things than that.

Neighborhood clubs don't usually amount to much around the countryside, but this one has ended its 25th year with as much vigor as was displayed at the opening meeting. It has a permanent organization, an annual financial overlay, and a limited membership of 20. Since the war attendance has had to drop, but eleven showed up here and that was considered excellent. In trying to find out what they do, I decided it was easier to find out what they don't do. In general, they're a group of women who take upon themselves an active interest in the goings-on of the community—and by community I mean our little hillside section of the larger town.

Grandfather thought they were wonderful—and they were. In his later days he lived alone, and they frequently supplied the woman's touch by contributing a cake or (preferably) a custard pie. The world's champion custard pie-maker (bar none) lives just up the road. Anyone who takes her a basket of eggs is amply rewarded, and her membership in the Shining Light Club is definitely an asset. If I were down and out, with no hope and no resources, and the Shining Light Club brought me a custard pie, all would be well. Think of all the heavy headwork that goes on over feeding starving nations, and think of the Shining Lighters, and you arrive at a startling truth, viz.: a custard pie at the right time will do more good than a bag of potatoes or a ton of canned fish.

The ladies also take group notice of noteworthy events. Expectant mothers know what they do. Golden weddings naturally evoke a gift—but so do lesser occasions. Birthdays bring a card. Girls who are being graduated from high school get a pair of stockings; boys get a necktie. These ladies turn out quilts on a production basis the WPB would like to know about, and every member stops tending babies, making butter, weeding gardens, or baking bread once in a while to finish off her quota of "squares."

It isn't an expensive club. None of the gifts costs much, but of course doesn't need to. The women always vote a club dollar to Red Cross, another to the Salvation Army, and others to almost anything that appeals directly to the bigness of the combined heart. Among themselves the ladies swap gifts and cards all year 'round, under a "Peanut Pal" system. Each member's name is in a peanut shell, and they draw once a year. In this way my wife gives, and gets, a Christmas present, as well as all sorts of cards and odd items during the year. She has only a guessing knowledge of her sending pal, but neither does her receiving pal know her identity. At Easter there always comes a card addressed with obvious misspellings and disguised handwriting, and at the end of the year she may learn that her pal has been a retired schoolteacher who takes great pride in her orthography.

The meetings are rotated on invitation, and once a year we have them here. The morning is passed with a violent housecleaning, then a baking of little cakes and a making of big cakes, a mixing of salads and an opening of choice preserves. Farm women know how to cook, and a hostess to the Shining Light Club is definitely on the spot. I always take a sneak but they say the meeting opens with a prayer, the singing of a hymn, and other exercises stipulated in the by-laws.

Then they amass their collective ideas for club action, maybe put together a quilt, and when it comes time to eat you can hear them all over the farm. They do a lot of thoughtfully nice things, they have a good time doing them, and I dare say 25 years from now they'll still be going strong. I hope so, although women who don't belong to the Shining Lighters say all they do is gossip and waste time.

Stephen Benét's America

The Bookshelf

AMERICA, by Stephen Vincent Benét (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $1.50), should be compulsory reading in all schools and colleges in the United States and other lands. The last work to come from the pen of Stephen Vincent Benét, it was written for the Office of War Information.

Stephen Benét was conscious as no other American poet except Walt Whitman has seemed to be of his deep roots in his native land. And his native land to him was mental rather than geographical. It was more; it was a spiritual idea. The book gives a factual skeleton of United States history. It could not, within its 122 pages, supply much of date and detail. The founding, and the great struggles which resulted from and shaped its purposes, as well as the country's present direction, are clearly portrayed.

Mr. Benét's picture of America presents defects along with virtues. While pointing out that the United States is a country where the people "go to any church they choose," where they elect their own government and remove its members by vote, not revolution, he adds:

"It is not an earthly paradise, a Garden of Eden, or a perfect state. . . . It has not solved every problem of how men and women should live. . . . But it looks to the future always—to a future of free men and women, where there shall be bread and work, security and liberty for the children of mankind."

He makes it plain that the United States is not seeking world empire or subject peoples. The peace it desires is "not a peace of the dead, but a peace of the living—not the peace of a jail, but the peace of a world of free men."

And the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear—Mr. Benét points out, the United States desires to see established all over the world. It is, therefore, he says, ready to fight the present war to a finish, for, "as we could not live in a country half slave and half free, so we cannot live in a world half free and half slave."

The character of this land and its inability to accept a compromise on freedom for the individual are indicated poetically, simply, honestly. The approach is unbiased. American failures and European prejudices are dealt with frankly. This sharpens the outlines of the heroic figures and records in the historical account. The facts contained in the book invite study. P. P. S.

Rendezvous With Peace

An Intimate Book Review From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

In compiling at this time such a neat and accessible package of President Roosevelt's addresses and opinions, under the alluring title of "Rendezvous With Destiny," * J. B. S. Hardman seems obviously desirous of helping Mr. Roosevelt have a rendezvous with a fourth term.

The President's major public speeches and judgments over the past twelve years—topically arranged and conveniently available for reference by his critics as well as his advocates—are here set out in an environment of sympathetic notes and summaries. It is a useful, workmanlike job, and very soon now we can expect a similar publication reflecting the performances and promises of the Republican Presidential nominee as well. (We can't say who that will be because if Governor Dewey wants to keep it dark, why should we reveal the secret?)

Actually, Mr. Hardman's compilation is valuable whether the reader wishes to laud or to lambaste the views it contains, and it serves an end quite beyond the passing role of campaign literature. It is the purpose of this reviewer—if the malady of partisanship in this election can be held off a bit longer—neither to laud nor to lambaste, but look at some of these Presidential opinions in the light of the history which followed them and to see if an honest glance into the past can enable us, as a nation, to be ready to do better in the future.

* * *

I am not thinking of the domestic disputes which have revolved around the New Deal in the past nor of the political controversies which have always swirled in the wake of Mr. Roosevelt's leadership. Set these aside for the moment. They will come up plenty in the next few months. I refer to the record of the President which brought him maximum approval, which, by relative standards, was exceedingly good—perhaps, many will say, in view of political possibilities, the best it could be—but which, in the end result, wasn't good enough.

The point to which I am inviting consideration is this: It seems amply evident that the President foresaw the oncoming war and America as the inevitable, ultimate target. Why, therefore, was America neither mentally nor militarily prepared until direct aggression catapulted us into a world-wide battle for our own liberty which was nearly lost before we really began to defend it? Since the President pre-eminently discerned the meaning of the Axis conquests to America, was his leadership indecisive, were his defense policies inadequate, or was the nation too unresponsive to his best warnings?

Let us honestly confess that we are seeking wisdom after the event.

Let us frankly admit that Republican political leaders were actively intent upon using every demagogic device to damage the President politically at every step he took to prepare America for the oncoming war.

Let us freely agree that every time the President spoke of the likelihood of war and its dangers to us he was branded by his political opponents as a scare-monger and a war-monger.

* * *

Events proved that he was neither. He was doing his best, as he saw it, and why was his best not good enough? Was the President to blame or were we, the people, to blame?

The blame must be shared. In re-reading the President's many utterances on what America's attitude ought to be toward the events which were enveloping the world in dictatorship, as they are brought into focus in Mr. Hardman's book, it seems objectively clear in retrospect that:

1. The President at all times was the foremost political spokesman for the idea that America could not live as a free nation in a world conquered by dictatorship and that our vital interests were bound up in the defeat of the spreading aggressions of the Axis.

2. The Administration might have succeeded in bringing alive the Nation's consciousness of these dangers if it had taken more pains to equip the people with fuller and franker information. The best data which made possible the revealing book, "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," by one of the Government's brilliant consular officials in Berlin never came out until too late, and some of Ambassador Grew's now-published reports should have been in the hands of Congress if not in the hands of the country. Mr. Roosevelt expressed many valuable conclusions about the peril of Axis designs, but more of the information behind those conclusions would have been helpful.

3. Finally, while the President, above most others, was outspoken in declaring that America's life was at stake if the dictators were allowed to succeed in their aggressions, the fact remains—and this is the crux of the lesson of history from 1933 to Dec. 7, 1941—that although discerning the dangers, the President did not advocate a national policy equal to those dangers. I suggest this, appreciating the truth that his political opponents discerned little of these dangers and often advocated ignoring them. Nevertheless, while constantly expounding the view that successful Axis aggressions would imperil American freedom, the President continued to assure the American people that keeping out of war came ahead of defeating the aggressors.

It is true that the President was often warning against the dangers of the spreading dictatorships but often he put second things first. He put keeping out of war ahead of keeping the aggressors from winning the war—on the basis of which policy we didn't keep out of war and almost lost to the aggressors in trying to keep out of war. The alternative of his political opposition was less and worse, but the policy of the President was not enough.

Thus, while the President rightly told us that "the United States will never survive as a happy and fertile oasis of liberty surrounded by a cruel desert of dictatorship," he repeatedly advocated that America's foremost purpose must be to keep out of war, and when the aggressors engulfed both Asia and Europe, he "assured and reassured" the Nation that its Government would seek, first of all, to "keep out of war," not, first of all, to stop the burning expansion of the "cruel desert of dictatorship" which imperiled our liberty more than war itself.

* * *

Thus, while the President knew and declared that to lose to the aggressors without fighting would be worse for America than to resist the aggressors by fighting, he never advocated resistance by fighting, and after delivering a speech in Chicago in 1937 suggesting the wisdom of America joining with other countries in "quarantining" the aggressor nations as one does a plague, he went away and left his suggestion unsupported and unimplemented.

We are going to win this war despite getting into it so late America almost lost its life. And it remains true that America would have been less prepared, mentally and militarily, for the war than we were, had not the President discerned its meaning and spoken as forthrightly as he did. Because his leadership was well ahead of most, the President deserves more appreciation than criticism for his role in the war, but in the years which follow this war we need to do still better. We will have to stop putting second things first. We will have to realize that keeping out of war is not our primary purpose, but that keeping war from breaking out is our primary purpose.

* RENDEZVOUS WITH DESTINY: Addresses and opinions of Franklin D. Roosevelt, selected and arranged with factual and historical summaries, by J. B. S. Hardman. (New York: THE DRYDEN PRESS. $3.)

Mirror of World Opinion

Yellow Yams

The yellow yam is all the time being discovered again. We are discovering new things we can do with the yam. New methods of preserving them.

The yam itself is not new in South Georgia. More than half a century ago we were relying upon them strongly for feeding pigs and children. They are still being used for that purpose. Nothing better for pigs and nothing better for a child. Grown up pigs and grown up children continue to do well on them. . . .

Let them continue investigating the sweet potato. It will be found good any way they fix it. Two things the experiment stations should look after. One is the shape and quality of the potato, and the other is production per acre. We were making more potatoes per acre fifty years ago than we are now. We were making some better potatoes than the average potato found on the market today. Four hundred bushels per acre should be the aim of the man who grows sweet potatoes.—*Moultrie (Ga.) Observer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.